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DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail; Nashville and Memphis Express; Crab Orchard Express; Bardstown Accommodation — [illegible]

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

Lexington; Lexington; Accommodation — [illegible]

Jeffersonville Railroad.

[illegible]

Rally Democrats!

The Democrats of the Twelfth ward will meet at the corner of Water and Commercial streets on Saturday evening, August 22d, at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be delivered by the Hon. Judge Lawless and the Hon. Stephen G. Burton, two of Kentucky's noblest orators.

JOS. H. BUNCE,
President of Twelfth Ward Club.

Hon. A. H. Field, elector for the Fourth Congressional District, will address the people at Sonora, Hardin county, on Saturday next. Mr. Field is a forcible and entertaining speaker, and we hope he will have a large audience on this occasion.

Speaking.

R. T. Harris, Assistant Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address the people in behalf of Seymour and Blair at the following times and places:

New Haven, Nelson county, Saturday, August 22.
Hodgenville, Larue county, Monday, August 24.
Also, at Liberty, Casey county, second Monday in September.

Notice to Subscribers. Robert S. and Jack D. Johnson are alone authorized to collect subscriptions due the Courier in that part of the city lying between west side of Sixth street and the east side of Twelfth, the river on the north, and Lexington street on the South.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

Gold closed at 144½ at New York yesterday.

A first-class steamship line between Savannah, Ga., and Liverpool, has been established.

It is thought that Adah Isaacs Menken committed suicide, and mail reports will probably confirm the opinion.

A famous Indian-chief in Washington Territory has buried the hatchet, but it was in the head of a trapper.

A. Miner Griswold, the "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati Times, is to publish a volume of his humorous sketches.

It is said that if all the Menken's husbands should go into mourning the price of crape would rise.

Advices from Sangamon county and other localities in Southern Illinois say that the cattle disease is still prevailing there.

Capt. Dennis was found on Chowan river, near Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, with his throat cut. He had been robbed of $1,000, and murdered.

A Ladies' shooting match came off at Amelia Springs, Virginia, the other day. The prize for the best shot was an iced cake; for the worst, a doll baby. A dozen or so entries were made.

Yesterday evening, the office effects, cars, engines, etc., of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, at Alexandria, Va., were taken possession of by a receiver under an order of the Circuit Court of that place.

Mrs. August Belmont drives a lovely pair of cream-colored ponies in a low basket phaeton; value of ponies, $5,000. Her husband's four-in-hand light bays, sixteen hands high, are said to be the finest team at Newport.

Mrs. Monohan was instantly killed on Saturday evening, at Boscobel, Wisconsin, by a whirlwind. A small girl was carried twenty-five feet high, and fell uninjured. Eighteen stacks of grain and a barn were completely destroyed. There was terrific thunder and lightning at the time.

Saratoga should be a pious village. The town is running over with ministers. There are twenty-seven at one hotel. They are designated as the pious brigade. As a rule, their hotel bills are paid by wealthy parishioners.

A well-known diamond merchant estimates the value of the precious stones worn at Saratoga at the present time at over $4,500,000, and groups them as follows: $750,000 at Congress Hall, $750,000 at Leland's Union, $350,000 at the Clarendon, $250,000 at the American, and the remainder at various hotels and cottages.

In New York, on Monday night, a man named Michael Broms, residing at Port Chester, being at the point of death, made his will, which, proving unsatisfactory to some of his relatives, he was dragged from his bed and very roughly handled. Broms' wife participated in the outrageous act. The man died in a few hours after the inhuman treatment.

An old man, some sixty-five years of age, name unknown, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the Ohio river from the Central avenue ferry-boat, at Cincinnati. His body was shortly after recovered, and will be retained for a day or two in hopes of its being identified.

The report that Thaddeus Stevens was baptized just before he died, by the Sisters of Charity, is contradicted by the Freeman's Journal, on the ground that such baptism would be contrary to the rules and usages of the Catholic Church.

Count Bismarck's wages as Prime Minister of Prussia are about $9,000 per annum, which is only $1,000 more than this upstart government pays to its cabinet officers. Louis Napoleon pays better than any of the Old World potentates, his chief advisers receiving from $40,000 to $60,000 each per annum.

An old negro woman now living in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, says she is one hundred and twenty-two years old, has served twenty-five masters, all of whom are dead except one—the mother of fifteen children, and the only one living is ninety years old. One of her daughters has had eighteen children. She is as active as a girl and can do most any kind of housework.

In answer to incredulous persons, who contend that lager beer is not nutritious, Professor Liebig has demonstrated, by a series of experiments, that one thousand four hundred and sixty quarts of Bavarian nectar contain exactly the same amount of nutriment as a two-and-a-half pound loaf of bread. People who drink lager for its strengthening properties, therefore, should not be discouraged. Every nine casks they swallow will be at least equal to a ten cent loaf.

In Philadelphia Tuesday night a party of roughs assaulted a German on the Walnut street wharf. An officer who went to his assistance was immediately unmercifully beaten, stabbed in the stomach, and had his nose bitten off. Another officer came up and drew a revolver on the roughs. They attempted to take it from him, and in doing so wrenched the barrel off the stock. The party then escaped. No arrests were made. The wounded officer will probably die.

Tom Hood, editor of the London Fun, in a review of Saxe's new book of poems, praises the author as the most excellent and the most English of American humorists; and another critic yields the palm among contemporary writers of vers de societe to Yankee poets in these words: "The two best living writers of lively, witty English verse, such as Prior and Praed excelled in, are Saxe and Holmes—two Americans, and, to us, foreigners."

A cold-blooded attempt was made, on Saturday night, to murder a traveler who was camping out, with his team, some five miles from Des Moines, Iowa. The scoundrel had been enjoying a free ride of some twenty-five miles with the traveler, and left him, with some excuse, in that city. Following him up at night, he shot him in the lower part of the head, but the wounded man pursued the robber some distance, and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens turned out on Sunday, and it is thought that he is now surrounded in the woods, and there is a general desire to hang him as soon as caught.

The mode adopted by Sir Walter Scott to prevent his authorship being discovered during the publication of his Waverly novels has just been made public by Mr. Gordon, in a letter to the London Times. The proof sheets of some of them have been offered for sale, and it is stated that not one of them ever went to the printer's hands. It was Scott's custom to have two copies of the proof sent to him. On one of these he made the corrections, and both were then sent to James Ballantyne, who transcribed the emendations upon the other.

On Saturday evening last two men went out turkey hunting, in Sullivan county, Ind., near Shelburne, neither knowing the other was out. One commenced calling for turkeys, and the other hearing him, and supposing that it was a real turkey, also commenced calling. It being in the dusk of the evening, he saw something through the brush which he supposed was a turkey. He took fair aim and fired. Upon approaching the spot he discovered that he had shot Daniel Bush fair through the head, killing him instantly. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was returned, "Killed for a turkey."

SUICIDE OF A NEGRO.

He Preferred Death to Labor.

A worthless negro named William Bell ended his miserable career yesterday by shooting himself in the breast. Bell was raised in good circumstances, and never knew the hardships of toiling for a living. Like many others of his race, he was reduced by circumstances growing out of the war to poverty. He declared that he would prefer death to work, and took his choice, as above stated, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Having procured a pistol, he retired to a water closet in the rear of the house at which he was stopping, on Market street, between Preston and Jackson, where he fired the fatal shot, and expired a few moments afterward. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

We understand that the young lady who was attacked by three assassins on Monday night, on the Cane Run road, near the city, was not molested on account of her being a witness in an important land suit. It is true that she is the principal witness in a law suit now pending, but the amount involved is insignificant, and would not warrant the presumption that she was attacked on that account. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrators of the outrage.

The flag presented to the editor of the Volksblatt by the Radicals of Louisville was hoisted in front of that office last night. A large crowd assembled, and the cheers were about equally divided between Grant and Colfax and Seymour and Blair.

The Louisville Hotel has had more guests during the past three nights than at any time within the last two months.

"Labor, Taxes and Debt."

The New York Tribune, in a labored article under the above caption, strives, like its Radical confreres, to shift the true issue of the pending campaign upon the dead issue of "secession" and "rebellion." It asks, in a tone of assumed triumph, mingled with its customary dogmatical assertion: "Do you believe that rebellion was necessary or just? That is the fundamental question in our pending political contest."

This question and assertion of the Tribune constitute the key to the whole policy of the party. The sophistry of the statement will not bear analysis, and has often been exposed. The success of the Radicals depends upon their concealment of facts. Alarmed at the indignation of the people, they seek to hide their plain purpose of negro supremacy and military rule under the clamor raised over an issue that has been decided, and which the people do not wish to see revived. Though secession is killed, the Tribune enacts Falstaff over its dead body and gives it another fatal stab. Though it has been buried, the Tribune would dig up the corpse and mangle it anew. Though the war is over, the Tribune would prolong it through generations yet to come, and inflame the public mind with pictures which exaggerate the past and foreshadow nothing but strife and contention in the future. It attempts by a drum and trumpet argument to divert public attention from the present enormities of Radicalism, by claiming as the main question of the hour, an issue which was decided years ago. It would revive contentions which every patriot would put to rest forever. It claims support for its party—not for anything they are now doing—but on account of something that was done by somebody else years ago. It claims, in effect, that it is the duty of the people to permit the Radical party to overthrow the Constitution and change the Government now, because the people fought against such a change a few years ago. This is the plain conclusion to be reached by the Tribune's sophistry, for its statement of the question does not attain to the dignity of argument.

The Tribune entirely misstates the issues of the campaign. The question of the justice or necessity of "the rebellion" has nothing whatever to do with the issues of the hour. This fact will be sufficiently evident even to the Tribune, if it will consider that some of the most prominent Union and Confederate soldiers, whose views in reference to the necessity of the war have undergone no change, now stand side by side in support of the Democratic platform. Each is firmly convinced that he was right in the late struggle, and all risked life and fortune in support of their convictions of duty. They fought out the quarrel and buried the subject of their contention. They had fighting enough, without resorting, as the Tribune has done, to digging up the dead body to mangle it anew as an evidence of courageous patriotism. On the contrary, they shook hands over a dead issue, and stand shoulder to shoulder ready to meet and overcome the new issues urged upon them by the Radical party.

The question of the hour then, is not whether "rebellion was necessary or just," or whether the debt contracted was necessary or just, but whether the aggressions of the Radical party upon the rights of the whole people will leave a vestige of civil liberty in any part of the country, unless they are effectually checked by a total overthrow of that party. It is not a question as to the justice of suppressing the "rebellion" years ago, but it is a question as to whether the Triumvirate of Butler, Bingham and Sumner shall rule this country with absolute power, through the instrumentality of a gallant soldier who is confessedly incapable of having any policy of his own, and who has lost himself already, in ten States of the Union, as an instrument of the arbitrary oppression of those who have a "policy of their own." It is not a question as to the propriety of maintaining the Government in past years—but of submitting to its overthrow by Radical usurpation to-day. It is not a question as to the right of secession in former years, but as to the right of exclusion now. It is not a question as to the right of taxation in past years to maintain the Constitution, but as to the [illegible] of present taxation to support a standing army as a means of subverting the liberties of the people. It is not a question as to the justice or necessity of liberating the slave, but as to the safety of arming the enfranchised negro as a means of silencing the voice of the people, and establishing a semi-barbarous despotism on the ruins of constitutional liberty.

These are some of the prominent issues involved in the present political contest. We are not surprised that the Tribune should seek to evade them. We are not surprised that it should attempt to divert public attention from the enormities daily perpetrated by its party. But we are surprised that it confides so little in the intelligence of the people as to suppose it can palm off its transparent sophistries for arguments. The people have become alarmed at the shameless usurpations of the Radical Triumvirate. They see, but too plainly, that a very few unscrupulous men control the actions of the Radical party for the purposes of self-aggrandizement. They see that General Grant is intended only as the instrument to carry out the policy of others. They see that their liberties are seriously endangered, and they intend to preserve them by ejecting from power corrupt men who have been faithless to every obligation of true patriotism. They have no purpose of fighting over again a war that has been closed. They met the issue of secession when it arose. They will meet the present issues of Radical usurpation, of corrupt and wasteful expenditures, of military despotism, and of the subversion of the Constitution, in November. These are issues which the Tribune cannot evade. Its discussion of "the rebellion" cannot divert the attention of the people from the constant encroachments of Radical policy upon their liberties.

We will next expect an elaborate argument from the Tribune to prove that the burning of the Pequot villages by the settlers in New England is also one of the chief issues involved in the approaching election.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

H. M. Patton, engineer, has just returned from a reconnoissance to the State line between Kentucky and Virginia. He reports the route proposed for the location of the road practicable, and says he found the people along it awake to the importance of the enterprise and ready to promote it. The commissioners named in the charter have been called to meet at the Courthouse, in this city, on the 27th inst., upon which occasion the engineer will make a detailed report of his observations. As the object in projecting this road is to make the shortest possible connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Road, and give us the most direct route to Norfolk, it is to be hoped the meeting will be largely attended, and the subject considered as its importance warrants.

A Cincinnati paper says that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, is to address a Grant meeting at Columbus, Ind., and has been promised an audience of ten thousand people. He left the Third party in this State to support Grant, and in the course of the canvass addressed about ten thousand people in behalf of Baker, the Radical candidate for Governor. He was unable to carry any of the Third party with him, and the Radical vote fell off about seventeen per cent. By all means let him have an audience of ten thousand at Columbus!

The Radical papers of Cincinnati were jubilant over the support of Grant and Colfax by Hon. W. H. Wadsworth. They predicted that the conservative Union men of Kentucky would follow the lead of "Grant's old school fellow." On the contrary the whole Third Party followed Bramlette, Ward, and other fighting men, and about one-sixth of the Radicals followed the Third party, and voted the straight Democratic ticket. Cannot one or two more of Grant's old school fellows be induced to take the stump for him?

An article from an attache of the Courier office in Sunday's paper, in reference to Dr. Walter, makes it necessary to say that it was published in the absence of the proprietor, without his knowledge or approval, and against his wishes. The controversy is one in which we have no interest, and can take no part, and, as we stated some time since, we require those who indulge in it to pay for their communications as advertisements.

REPUBLICANISM IN LOUISVILLE.

Meeting of the Grant Club Last Night.

Death of Thad. Stevens.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

[illegible]

Red, White, and Blue.

[illegible]

CITY FEATURES.

Kentucky Billiard Parlor for gentlemen.

Just Received.

At J. T. Meaden & Co.'s, Third street, Fresh Baltimore Canned Goods, the first of the season. Also, Young Grouse, Ducks, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, &c. Their arrangements being perfected this season better than ever for oysters, fish, game, &c., they invite all to call and see them.

[illegible]

Enlargement of the City Hospital.

[illegible]

Call on Col. J. L. Hyatt.

[illegible]

Mountain High!

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

When we speak of the public debt as being "mountain high," we but faintly present the reality.

Let us illustrate. The highest mountain in the world is a peak of the Himalaya Mountains, in India, which reaches the altitude of 29,100 feet, or a little less than 5½ miles.

The public debt of the United States according to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted, on the first of the month to the sum of $2,523,534,480. Now let us, for illustration, suppose this debt to be in one dollar bills, and piled up before us. Do you imagine it would reach "mountain high?" Let us see.

Allow one hundred notes to the inch, and we have the height:

[illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH QUESTION.

Views of a Distinguished Jurist.

[illegible]

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Arrest of Nine Suspected Persons in Toronto—Bonds Recovered.

[From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 15th.]

The greatest excitement prevailed in the [illegible] of the city on Thursday night, in consequence of the arrest of a number of persons in the Turf Club house, King street, west, charged with being implicated in the robbery, on the nights of April 30 and May 1, of the messenger of the Union Express Company, on the Hudson River Railway, and of the seizure of the express train of the Jeffersonville Railway Company, near Seymour, Indiana, on the night of the 22d of May last. Since that time the National Police Agency of New York has been engaged in working the case up, and four New York detectives arrived in this city a few days ago for the purpose of looking after suspected parties.

The services of our own detectives were enlisted in the case and descriptions of the bonds and other property were freely circulated among the force. The brokers' offices were visited and a description of those parties who had sold bonds since the above robberies took place were obtained. The case being considerably worked up, Sergeant-major Cummins took charge of a strong posse of our own detectives and police, accompanied by the New York detectives, and proceeded in plain clothes to the Turf Club house, lately occupied by Mr. Carson, and arrested the proprietor, named Morton, and his wife, and the following parties charged with being confederates: Moore, Den Thompson, a well known actor, and his wife, his relative, Charles R. Thompson, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Sturges. A man named Williams, of St. Catharines, who keeps a gambling establishment there, was also taken into custody on the street, on a charge of being an accessory. He is one of the parties who took the Royal Insurance bonds in New York, and with whom a compromise was made in Montreal about a year ago.

The actual charge upon which these parties have been arrested is for participation in the robbery on the Hudson River Railway on the 30th of April and 1st of May. The bonds then stolen were 7-30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000, from No. [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive; four of 7-30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000; ten of $50 each, United States 5-20 bonds of 1862; five of $100 each, [illegible] "We guarantee the indorsement," signed, "Preston & Co., Detroit, Michigan;" twenty five bonds of Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, one certificate, No. [illegible], for one hundred shares Lebanon Springs Railroad stock, and one certificate, No. [illegible], for one hundred and fifty shares of Lebanon Springs Railroad stock. On the night of the 22d of May, the following, among other property, was stolen: Six United States 7-30 notes, of $1,000 each, of second series, issued under act of March 3, 1865, seven United States 7-30 notes, of $1,000 each, of third series, issued under act of same date.

All these notes were indorsed, "Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. W. Moore, Cashier." Five United States 7-30 bonds of $50 each, letters A B [illegible], and four do. letter B. Twenty six United States 7-30 bonds of $100 each, dated July 15, 1865, all of letter C. Eight United States 7-30 bonds of $500, letter D, No. [illegible]. Sixteen compound interest notes, three years, of $100, $50, $20 and $10. Eight treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest for $100, $50, $20 and $10. Six coupons from bonds of Hardin county, Kentucky, for different small amounts, and a considerable amount of mutilated greenbacks and National bank notes and postal currency being returned for redemption or exchange.

The parties arrested were known by various aliases, and this will be seen by the following list of those who have been taken into custody, Isaac Moore, alias J. S. Morton, and wife Ann Morton, and G. Ballard, alias C. R. Thompson, J. W. Moore, alias C. Adams, alias J. A. Stevens, Rebecca Moore, Dennis Thompson, Jane Thompson, Mary Ann Sturges and Putnam W. Brown, and one Williams, of St. Catharines, above named.

Putnam W. Brown is the express messenger who was gagged and bound in the car on the Hudson River railway and carried into New York.

It seems that while the train was passing the Garrison station, on the Hudson river, two men entered the car, and, seizing Brown, they bound him hand and foot, secured him to the stove in one corner of the car, and tied a bag over his head to prevent him from screaming. The ruffians then proceeded in the most deliberate manner to take possession of all the money he had in charge, which is estimated at about $11,000. Of this amount, about $9,000 was in bonds and currency and $2,000 in gold. When the train was entering the city the thieves examined the cords to be sure that Brown could not unloose himself and procure their arrest. When the car arrived it was opened by the porter at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and the express messenger was found almost lifeless.

Reporting the case to the general superintendent, at his office in Broadway, he immediately employed detectives for the purpose of tracking and arresting the robbers. The arrest of this man in the company of the others has a very suspicious appearance, and leads the detectives to believe that he was in league with the robbers.

On C. R. Thompson's person there was found $3,000 in five-twenties, with coupons attached. In searching the houses a large quantity of jewelry was found, and six diamond rings were taken off the fingers of Mrs. Morton. Two massive gold watches and chains were found in the safe at Morton's. They were valued at $400 each. About $1,000 in greenbacks were also got in the safe.

Moore, it seems, had rented Mr. Hodder's house on John street, near St. George Church. About two or three weeks ago, C. R. Thompson sold $9,000 in five-twenty bonds to Mr. Moss, broker, of this city, and since that time $2,000 of the same denomination, but they were none of the stolen property.

It has been since ascertained that he bought them last May from Jay Cooke & Co., brokers, Wall street, New York, paying for them in greenbacks. About six weeks ago, however, the prisoner Moore sold to Mr. Moss $1,000 compound interest notes, being part of the bonds actually stolen from the express company.

The detectives made a further search of the persons of the prisoners in the jail yesterday. Concealed on the person of Rebecca Moore were found $3,750 in greenbacks, one bond of $1,000, No. 100,200; one bond of $1,000, No. 100,201; one bank deposit check of the bank of British North America, No. 13,497, for the sum of $2,700; one gold watch and chain and other jewelry, one brooch, two cuff buttons, a pair of diamond ear rings and four diamond finger rings. On the person of Rebecca Sturges were found one gold watch and chain and appendages; $1,150 in American money, a check on the Pacific National Bank for $500, signed by James Boyle, and one small leather reticule.

Hymn of the Black Republicans.

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

Samuel Webb, of Westchester, Pa., fireman of an engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was cleaning out the smoke-stack of [illegible] on Thursday, when he fell headfirst [illegible], and was suffocated before he could be got out.

The little girls of a Paterson, N. J., family recently murdered a neighbor about their own age, by throwing her in a well to obtain her fine clothes. One of the murderesses, Sarah Lung, 10 years old, is arrested now for larceny at Newark.

Queen Vic's youngest daughter is said to be leading a [illegible].

Small monkeys are the fashionable pets of fashionable ladies in Paris now.

The newest style in ladies' dress is the Chinese [illegible]—unique and stylish.

Several chignons and sets of false teeth have been found on the Long Branch beach. The ladies at the hotels repudiate them.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1868.

The event of the week has, of course, been the death of the grim and "great commoner," as his friends and admirers loved to call him, Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn. By the way, in this Democratic land of ours, it is a little singular to see how we hanker after a title. We repeat it often. We roll it as a sweet morsel under our tongue, and then air it again. "The Great Commoner" was a sounding addition to a man's fame, but what did it mean? Was Thaddeus Stevens a little commoner than other people, or was it applied as a recognition of the fact that he was rather uncommon in not being, with great talents, wonderful will and genius for public life, a prominent seeker for office?

Thaddeus Stevens was a great man, not perhaps in the sense of wholeness or even wholesomeness, but certainly that of will, of intellectual force, of sincere if often angular convictions, and of a genuine degree of cleverness, which rose in latter days, borrowing solemnity from his age and feebleness, to even grandeur itself. Personally it cannot be said that Mr. Stevens had any foes. No close observer of the House of Representatives could fail to see that Mr. Stevens was, aside from politics, one of the most popular men in it. His political antagonists, the Democrats, regarded him even with a warm esteem, which would have astonished the innocent country man, of whom it is recorded that, seeing two famous political opponents walking off together from a furious debate, he returned home enraged with a declaration that politicians were all a cheat and its advocates impostors. By the way, Mr. Enquirer, it has often struck me that the said rustic was much nearer the truth than is commonly believed.

It would require a volume to preserve the specimens of wit and humor given always, generally saturnine and iconoclastic, for the utterance of which Thaddeus Stevens acquired so great a reputation, and through which and his wonderful parliamentary skill he obtained such autocratic power in Congress. The possession of that skill, not acquired as "the canary" Colfax's has been by long and arduous study and practice but seemingly intuitive almost, was but one of several striking proofs Thaddeus Stevens gave of his right to be considered a leader of men. It will be remembered that the Radicals at once made him their parliamentary leader, when, in 1859, he returned to Congress after a service of but four years, several Congresses previous thereto.

"THAD'S" DEFEAT IN MIDDLE LIFE.

Many people wonder why Thaddeus Stevens did not become earlier in life a marked figure in public affairs. The answer to that is found probably in the share he took years before in what is now known in Pennsylvania politics as the "Buckshot War," and more notably perhaps to his prominent position in the anti-Masonic strife. Conversing with a gentleman who in those early days was a partisan of Mr. Stevens, he gave me, in reply to inquiries as to what was the "Buckshot war," some interesting reminiscences of the period, which I transcribe here.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

In 1838, when the anti-Masonic strife had resulted in its original leaders, who were mainly Whigs of the Seward and Stevens school, the election of United States Senator turned upon which party obtained control of the State House of Representatives, by means of the recognition of one or the other of a set of contestants from Philadelphia county. The State Administration was in the hands of the Whigs. The State Senate was Whig, but the House was close. Governor Ritner was considered to be merely the mouthpiece of Mr. Stevens, who was known then as the "Governor's brains."

In Philadelphia county the Democratic candidates were elected by a considerable majority. The Whig candidates, however, secured the certificates of election, owing, as they declared, to illegal voting, but really because of some technical informality in the returns. Which delegation was entered and called by the Clerk when the House organized would, it was supposed, decide the Senatorial contest. The Whig Clerk called the Whigs, who held the certificates. The Democrats, in the meanwhile, did as John Quincy Adams once showed them how—placed a member at the Clerk's desk to call the roll also, including, of course, the Philadelphia Democrats, who had the votes. The hubbub proceeded. The Whigs elected their man as Speaker, one Tom Cunningham, and the Democrats elected one Hopkins. The galleries during the scene were crowded with the armed adherents to both parties. The Whigs were mostly on the floor, in and about Thaddeus Stevens, who was their leader. There is no doubt, however wrong he and his associates may have been, that Stevens displayed conspicuous personal bravery, because more than all others he was the especial mark of his opponents. It is said that about 1,000 of their Democratic constituents came from Philadelphia, armed and determined to see justice done their choice. There was not much order or good sense displayed on either side. The Whigs adjourned after electing a Speaker. The Philadelphia Democracy took possession of the House and retained it for several weeks. At last three of the Whigs went over, thus giving them control. The House organized, elected Hopkins, installed the Democratic Philadelphians, and carried their Senator on a joint ballot.

One of the most amusing, as well as perilous incidents of Stevens' career, arose from his escaping from the State Senate chamber by means of the window, in a manner more rapid than dignified. He was followed from the House, and a disturbance ensued in the Senate, which resulted in the dispersion of that body, and the exit of its presiding officer, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Stevens, through the window. For years after the incidents of this stormy period were used with great effect against Thaddeus Stevens. The Democracy generally carried the State thereafter. Governor Ritner afterward appointed him a Canal Commissioner, but for the next ten years he held no office. He then appeared in Congress, serving two terms, when again he was remitted back for six years to private life, reappearing for what will be the memorable period of his life, in 1858, as a Republican, and then as the leader of the Radical wing.

[illegible] OF MR. STEVENS.

If Mr. Stevens had any real personal foes, they can be found most numerous in the ranks of his own party. How many of the would-be leaders were jealous even to animosity of the stern old "Rad." The [illegible] was almost equal to John A. Bingham's determination to wrest away the Pennsylvanian's scepter. He could not do so as long as the latter had the physical vigor to enable him to attend to his position. Yet Stevens could hardly be called a popular leader. He compelled obedience by unfaltering acceptance of the logic of his position and opinions, and then by admirable parliamentary skill in using one faction against another he generally drove the more conservative dissidents into accepting a compromise much nearer his position than theirs. How they disliked him for this; and there are many more Republicans rejoicing in their hearts that he has gone forever from their midst than there are Democrats. Especially is this true of the New England and other representatives of capital and trade. They didn't like his greenback views. They came too near the "pocket nerve" for them.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

My informant, to whom I have referred, speaking of Mr. Stevens' personal appearance at the time named, says he was always known as "the old man," though he was only in his forty-fifth year. His hair was black and abundant, his eyes dark and piercing, his complexion was always pallid, and never wearing a beard, his marked features and striking head combined with his powerful physique and physical deformity, always made him the prominent man in any assembly. Mr. Stevens was always a temperate man never using spirits or tobacco.

In social life he had as great a sway as in political, and was always a favorite of the fairer sex. A good many rumors have circulated about the questionable character of his morals, but it is probably fair to say of him that, though loving women and obtaining their favors whenever he could, he never was known to have inflicted injury on an innocent woman. The probability is, that, absorbed in political and professional ambitions, Thaddeus Stevens was less controlled by sensual passion than is usually the case with men of his strong character. The only excitement that Mr. Stevens was known to indulge in was that of play. At the time of his legislative career in Pennsylvania, he often sat at the faro table and played high, at one sitting, it is said, winning as much as ten thousand dollars. The open practice of this vice was more common than it is now, and not esteemed so disreputable.

Later in life, here in Washington, I have been told by one of the "fancy," that it was Mr. Stevens' habit to visit a very select place hereabouts frequently, and on the average to risk or win at each visit about fifty dollars. It was a common remark that he seemed to do this more as a mental relaxation than for the gratification of a propensity or habit. He dearly loved, in his earlier Congressional career, a social hand of whist, and by no means disdained the more plebeian game of "euchre."

ATTACKING A JUDGE.

It is said that the bitterest and more memorable of his sarcastic efforts was made before a jury, in some case growing out of the "Buckshot war," where the Judge on the bench, James M. Porter, brother of the Governor of that name, was a notorious partisan on the side opposite to Mr. Stevens. The latter passed in review, in his speech to the jury, all examples of infamous judges that he could remember, and by a subtle, but very apparent, if not direct analogy, made Porter appear worse than any of them. The lawyer won his case, and branded his judicial antagonist for life. Porter was the nominee of Tyler in 1843 for Secretary of War, but was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Stevens had great power before a jury. He was pre-eminently an advocate, and as a criminal lawyer was unsurpassed at the bar of his adopted State. In civil proceedings and at equity he was not so great, though always among the foremost.

MEMORABILIA.

It is understood that he died possessed of about $175,000, all but $35,000 of which is in his foundry and in real estate. His nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., is his only dependent relative. It is understood that a considerable portion of his wealth is given to the building of a new free wing for the Providence Hospital here—an institution under the control of the Sisters of Charity. He made a will about twelve months since and deposited it with Colonel Dicker of Lancaster. It is not yet known that he has made any later testamentary provisions, though it is believed he has. Some property, enough to maintain him well, has been given in trustees for the benefit of his nephew, who is reported to have habits which unfit him for personal control of property. Mr. Stevens was always munificent in his personal charities. An evidence of this is recorded in the fact that he gave Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, once well known as a writer, a valuable farm in Pennsylvania. She wrote an admirable tribute to him because of his support of the free school system. Mr. Stevens, on making inquiries, found the poetess in straitened circumstances, and made her independent in the manner related.

The Tribune's interesting letter about a conversation with Mr. Stevens, published on Friday, was written by John Russell Young, the managing editor. Mr. J. T. Foley, assistant in the Tribune's bureau here, sent the very graphic and interesting memorabilia, which will be found incorporated in the Tribune's Washington dispatches. Forney wrote the Chronicle's biographical sketch. It has been in type for many months.

Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives, is to be Mr. Stevens' literary executor. He will make as much in writing the biography of his subject—and out of it, too, as is his habitual custom—as would any other man in the land.

Thaddeus Stevens is gone. What he has done, whether for good or ill, will not be forgotten so long as this Republic hath recorded history. Men will differ on that, as opinions always differ, and as results for weal or woe may determine; but as to the personal character of the great man who has departed, few will in the near future disagree. Whether wisely or unwisely, it will not be long ere all whose opinions are worth recording, on whatever side they stand in our contending politics, will recognize Thaddeus Stevens as a man of high motives, wide and impersonal ambition, and a disinterested if tyrannical patriotism.

ISHMAEL.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A Bit of History and Gossip—Judge Chase and the West Virginia Constitution.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PARKERSBURG, Aug. 17, 1868.

Captain James Neal, a soldier of the Revolution, was the first settler of this county. Soon after the close of the war he put his family and goods on board a boat at Pittsburg, and started for Kentucky. It is a great effort for the mind to comprehend in our day what is involved in these simple words. The long voyage of hundreds of miles down the current of the beautiful river, through the unbroken forests, the abode of wild beasts and the treacherous Indian; in one or two places only revealing the work of the white man's ax, and the ascending smoke of his cabin; the wife and the little ones, in addition to the necessary privations and alarms of such a lonely voyage, in nightly danger from the tomahawk and scalping knife, makes up a picture of peril and suffering, to encounter which, voluntarily, required a degree of heroic daring inconceivable to us for whom the face of nature has been so completely changed.

Captain Neal entered the mouth of the Little Kanawha for the purpose of passing the night, but, attracted by the richness of the land and the rare beauty of the surrounding country, he determined to pause and set up his household gods. After a while the news of this settlement traveled back to Pennsylvania, and other pioneers were attracted. Then the Indians became troublesome, requiring the utmost vigilance of the little colony to guard against surprise. Shortly before the famous battle of the Point, no Indians having been seen for some time, the usual precautions were somewhat relaxed. One of Captain Neal's sons, Henry, his son-in-law, Daniel Rowel, and a man named Trippet, went on a hunting excursion up the Kanawha in a canoe. They tied up and encamped at the Burning Springs, the now celebrated oil region. Toward sunset, hearing, as they supposed, turkeys on the opposite side of the river, they got into the canoe and paddled over, intending to replenish their most exhausted supply of provisions. Just as their boat reached the shore, a volley was fired by Indians in ambush, killing Neal and Trippet instantly, but leaving Rowel unhurt. He dashed into the brush, and, knowing that his only hope was in speed, disencumbered himself of his rifle by thrusting it under a red oak log as he ran. After a terrible race for life, he succeeded with the deepening twilight in eluding his pursuers, and being a master of woodcraft regained the settlement in safety.

After Indian hostilities were finally ended in this region by the defeat of the united tribes at the Point, Rowel went back for his gun. Strange to say, with repeated and minute search, he could never find the log. In the year 1808, the rifle was found by a little boy playing in the woods, and was soon identified by persons familiar with the incident above related. After lying there for nearly seventy years, considerable portions of the barrel were as bright as when lost. The lock was destroyed by rust, and the stock much decayed. There was a brass mounting on the breech, with the legend, "Liberty or Death," still plainly legible. Mr. Daniel Rowel Neal, of this place, grandson of Captain Neal, boxed it up and sent it to Mr. Neal Rowel, only son of Daniel Rowel, who is still living in Florence, Ala., and is a gentleman of wealth, intellect and culture.

There is another instance of a long lived family here that deserves mention. Alexander H. Creel, of Chillicothe, aged eighty years, Dr. David Creel, of Lafayette, Lafayette county, Missouri, aged eighty three, Mrs. Sarah Sanders, aged eighty five, and Thomas Creel, aged eighty eight, the two latter residing in this county, are children of the same parents. They are all in good health, and go about with the vigor and elasticity almost of young people. Mrs. Sanders walks six squares to church, and frequently attends night meeting. It is almost superfluous to say that they are all ardent Democrats. The wife of that sterling Democrat, and most genial gentleman, Wm. H. Safford, of Chillicothe, is a daughter of Dr. David Creel. A daughter of A. H. Creel married Wm. L. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky. He is a cousin of Stonewall Jackson, and was his chief of staff during a part of the late war. He formerly represented this county and Ritchie in the Legislature of Virginia; was Lieutenant Governor during Wise's administration, and was Judge of this judicial circuit when the war broke out. He comes out of the war with the rank of Brigadier General, and on receiving the Executive pardon settled in Louisville in the practice of his profession, the law.

Passing from gossip to politics, I wish you to remember that our Legislature, some years ago, passed an act in violation of our constitution (which fully fixed and described the qualification of electors), disfranchising half the voters, and then made the unconstitutional act a part of the constitution, by submitting it to the vote of the remaining moiety. A dispatch from that place to the Commercial informs the world that the Chief Justice had just decided all this to be eminently constitutional and just. It is true, these questions were discussed by counsel in connection with the case referred to, and a decision asked. The learned Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said that these questions were in no way involved in the present case, and consequently could not properly enter into its decision; but that whenever, grave and delicate as they were, they should come properly before him, he trusted he should not shrink from the responsibility. The editor of our Radical paper sent a note to the Chief Justice, requesting "a copy of his opinion involving the status of citizenship in West Virginia, for publication," and received, promptly, the following reply through Judge Jackson:

PARKERSBURG, Aug. 12, 1868.

Charles Murphy, Esq.:

SIR—I am requested by the Chief Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, and to say in reply that the court has rendered no opinion involving the status of citizenship in West Virginia. I am requested further to state that the Chief Justice regrets the want of time to prepare his opinion delivered in the case of Smith against Huffner, Donally & Co.

Respectfully,
J. J. JACKSON, JR.

The Radical cause must be in a bad way when its advocates seek to make capital out of this matter.

KANAWHA.

Waking Up the Wrong Passenger.

Railway traveling has its jokes as well as its perils in Canada as well as in the States, where every train is the stage of a comedy, and sometimes a tragedy, especially on the Erie. A Montreal paper says that an incident, which blended the farce and the tragedy, in fact a case of waking up the wrong passenger with a vengeance, occurred on the Grand Trunk night express west, lately. A Southern gentleman, accompanied by his wife, nurse, and three or four daughters, who were going westward, took berths for the whole party on the sleeping car. Himself and wife occupied a berth at one extremity of the car, while the daughters and nurse were compelled to seek slumber (not that they found it) at the other end, the cars being so crowded that two contiguous sections could not be obtained. The eldest daughters, aged eighteen and nine respectively, occupied the lower berths, the nurse and her charges the upper. Toward midnight the nine year old woke up, and went to the drinking fountain for a drink of water, returning, she went to the left hand berth instead of the right, when oh, horror! What sight met her gaze? Her sister, as she supposed, was snoring peacefully with her face near a masculine face, abundantly bearded. She tottered to her sire and whispered the horrible tidings in his ear. The sire arose, the hot blood of Southern chivalry boiling in his veins, and rushed to the indicated berth. It was damnably true, the same gray hair, the same poplin dress—there was no room for doubt, and he let the slumbering man have it between the eyes, straight from the shoulder, a blow from the injured father's arm which would have felled an ox. The astonished man awoke, and strove to defend himself from the shower of blows, but the surprise and his cramped position prevented him.

The lady, faithless viper, awoke, screamed "my husband" to the amazement of the pugilistic parent, who at once imagined a secret marriage. And from the opposite berth the only original daughter screamed "papa." Tableaux. The father was covered with shame, and tendered ample apologies, which the assaulted at first refused to accept, wishing blood. At last the matter was quieted. Next morning the parties met at breakfast at Cobourg, where the ladies formed an amalgamation, and all thereafter went merry as an engine bell; the assaulted entering Toronto in triumph, with two black eyes, a nose big enough for two, and a frontispiece illustrated with [illegible].

The boarding house keepers of Lynn, Mass., have agreed to form an association, whose objects shall be the protection of boarding house keepers, and especially females, who are often imposed upon by irresponsible parties who apply for board, and whose character there is no means of ascertaining.

Mr. J. A. Putnam, a peddler of Newcastle, Me., stopped in a hotel in Portland on Friday night, blew out the gas and on Saturday was found dead.

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST. Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

F. P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of Metcalfe.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. BUSH, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—BOYD WINCHESTER, Jefferson.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of [illegible].
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

FOR CONGRESS,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

Repudiation.

The third plank in the Chicago platform denounces "all forms of repudiation as a national crime," &c. The Congress of the United States, by an act approved February 24th, 1864, provided that the Secretary of War should appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored enlisted or drafted soldier might owe service, a just compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars for each. And by a subsequent act, approved July 27th, 1866, the necessary amount to pay these claims was appropriated out of the "Commutation fund."

In accordance with the provisions of these acts, the Secretary of War appointed commissioners to audit these claims in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The commissioners for auditing the claims in Kentucky consisted of a Mr. McAllister of Pennsylvania, a Dr. Moore of Bourbon county, and G. W. Blakey, a Radical candidate for Congress in the Bowling Green district. The awards of these commissioners, by the terms of the act of Congress, were to be submitted to the Secretary of War for rejection or approval, before payment.

After these commissions had been several months in session, and after the *loyal* slave owners had, at great trouble and expense, proved up their claims, a Radical Congress was guilty of the "national crime" of repudiating these claims by repealing the laws providing for their payment, and ordering the disbanding of the commissions appointed to audit them. Yet this is the party that has the brazen effrontery to "denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime." Was ever impudence more barefaced and shameless?

Our fat friend, who is spending the summer at the sea side, sends us the following conundrum:

"What is the difference in pealing a fog bell and in peeling a surf belle?"

We can't tell exactly, but it strikes us that while the first is a warning to mariners, the other would be a warning to marriers.

Get out, Fatty! It is time you were coming home.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the Radical press, saying that Gen. Grant knocked down a drunken Democrat who molested him. A drunken General will find himself floored by Democrats in November.

FASHION.—In another column we publish a letter from Saratoga to the New York World, which will entertain or disgust our readers, according to their sense of propriety.

Senator Grimes is at Rye Beach. Grant and Colfax will leave for Salt River early in November.

Radical Misrepresentations.

As a specimen of the manner in which Radical editors conduct the canvass we clip the following sentences from the Philadelphia Press, a paper conducted by Dead Duck Forney:

[illegible]

Threatening Attitude of the Negroes.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun and Times, 18th.]

During the past two weeks our exchanges have called attention to the threatening attitude of the negro population in various localities. We have not been surprised at this state of affairs, for we were informed that Chief Incendiary Howard of the "Bureau" was out on the war path. His aids and adjutants have doubtless been dispersed in all directions, and we are now beginning to see the fruits of their labors. But a day or two since the Macon Telegraph contained a long communication from one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county of Houston giving particulars of the reign of terror brought about in that county by the teachings of Kent McCay, Gibson, and other tools of Bullock. Houston has a very large negro population. At the last election the negroes voted with the Democrats, and hence this effort to produce discord and violence.

An intelligent planter, writing us from Stewart county, says:

Considerable apprehension is felt in this county in regard to the conduct of the negroes. They are organized into military companies, are armed to a considerable extent, and drill [illegible]. Their colored speakers use very incendiary language. Bullock has been informed of the facts.

Yes, Bullock was well posted as to the facts before the information was sent from Stewart. More, he was delighted at the information, for he and his party rely for success upon riot and bloodshed, and he will be certain to take no steps to prevent such a result. It becomes our people to be a patient, prudent and circumspect as possible under provocation. These drillings, marchings and incendiary harangues are a part and parcel of the Radical programme to promote strife. The negroes are not really responsible for their own conduct, for they are led and influenced by bad and worthless white men. Collisions should be avoided if possible, and to preserve the peace great sacrifices should be made. But with the state of affairs surrounding them white men owe it to themselves to be fully prepared against every and all emergencies. If legal restraints are not sufficient to hold in check rioter and incendiaries, they should be ready to make the leaders, particularly the white ones, rue the day when for partisan purposes they seek to incite murder and bloodshed.

Arrest of a Murderer—Another Chapter in the History of an Almost Forgotten Crime.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 18.]

Having a violent storm on the 15th of July a fight occurred aboard a little yawl that was endeavoring to stem the current of the river opposite the foot of Vance street, between William Ryan and a negro named William Muller, alias Hughes. The latter had stolen a skiff of the former, but was pursued, captured, and brought back to the point mentioned, when he sought to obliterate all evidences of his guilt by drowning his captor. Amid the beating rain and a heavy gale a most terrific struggle ensued. The thief finally triumphed, and his adversary sank beneath the waves, to rise no more. The struggle was witnessed by a couple of boys, who related the affair, and the fact that Ryan, who was known to have gone on the errand which cost him his life, never returned, furnished indubitable evidence that murder had been committed. It was known also that Muller [illegible] nothing was heard of him, and the [illegible] fair had nearly passed from the [illegible] police, when, on Sunday evening, the [illegible] looked for Muller was seen [illegible] Causey street. He was at once arrested by officers Sweatt and Metcalf, by whom he was taken before Esquire Black on yesterday, and sent to jail for examination to-day [illegible] refused.

Exit Israel Brown.

The negro, Israel Brown, who wrote the letter published in our yesterday's issue, to John Nolin, of Franklin, in reference to the complicity of Bierfield in the killing of young Bell, left this city yesterday on the 6:00 p. m. train for Louisville. It is reliably stated that Brown was a drummer in the Confederate States service throughout the war, and was in many a hard fought battle with a Tennessee regiment with which he was surrendered by General Lee at the close of the war. He was steward up to a late period a most rampant "rebel." After he has been proselyted by the Radicals his bitterness and vindictiveness knew no bound. [illegible] —Nashville Banner, Aug. 19.

Fancy colored [illegible] festooned with [illegible].

The Second Congressional District.

[illegible]

Yours, &c., B. C. RITTER.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Hiram Simpson not Entirely Useless

He Finds Something He Can Do.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times writing from Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 15th, gives the following description of Grant's reception at that place:

A motley collection of 1,200 or 1,500 had gathered around the depot to see the sight—made up of some ladies and gentlemen, carriages, railroad employes, business men and mechanics, with a good sprinkling of "American citizens of African descent."

Well, the time of three o'clock came, and so did the train and Gen. Grant. The General at once proceeded to the dining hall, and paid his devoirs to the inner man. Soon a little flutter was observed along the walk, when all eyes were directed to the platform, where were seen to approach our aspiring, amiable, and smiling postmaster, Col. Carr, and another individual, whom the Colonel introduced to the audience as "Gen. Grant, the hero of Vicksburg and Richmond, the destroyer of the rebellion and slavery, and the next President of the United States." At this juncture, the General *bowed* off his beaver, bent himself rather awkwardly, in the middle, a little forward, intending the motion, probably, for bowing, took a step forward, clasped the railing with both hands, and, looking directly downward, much in the attitude of a hard shell orthodox deacon saying grace at his dinner, made, or rather mumbled, his speech, which I give the readers of the Times verbatim, as follows:

"I thank you for coming out to see me. I do not make any speeches in this canvass. I leave that for others to do. But I can thank you for coming out to see me."

On saying this, in a manner so meaningless that I cannot describe it without change of position, or even rolling his eyes heavenward during the speaking, or on the platform—he turned and disappeared in the "hole in the wall."

The General evidently looked in poor circumstances, and the few faint cheers that were raised for him had no effect to dispel what seemed a general gloom. The loyal inhabitants of the loyal burg were sad, I opine, with a cold blanket thrown over their shoulders as the scene has affected. An old citizen of the Jacksonian persuasion apologized, to my hearing, to a young disciple, for the disappointment, by saying that "The General looked despondent, fatigued, worn out, and that, after a little rest, he would probably appear better."

To the comprehension of the writer, the General not only looked desponding, dejected, but also looked cowed, whipped, wilted, or much as we might suppose he looked when "Andy" convicted him before the Cabinet of duplicity, mendacity and meanness. The General may be a good soldier, but if such is the stuff out of which to make Presidents, then the Dutchman had better try again to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

ILLINOIS.

The Campaign in the West—The Prairies on Fire—Enthusiasm of the People.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Olney, Ill., August 10.

I drop you a hasty line from this brick little Western city lying far out upon the Grand Prairie, and hearing the name of the good old Republican god. But what would the staid Northmen, or their infallible god, have thought of the sight I have seen here? Two great lines of railroad, crossing at many right angles, and far off in the distance long trains of heavily freighted cars approaching to the point of crossing!

No Presidential canvass since 1840 has exhibited so much ardor, confidence and enthusiasm as the present. On Saturday I attended a popular outpouring at a little station east of Olney, called Noble, in Richland county, and such enthusiasm has not been witnessed in many years. The people were out in large numbers from the whole surrounding country. They came by delegations of clubs, bearing banners, transparencies, and torches, headed by bands of music. The sight of torchlight procession as it filed "out upon the prairie" was really grand and beautiful. Denizens of the city, or dweller among hills and hollows, can have no conception of it.

The concourse of people was addressed by several prominent speakers, Colonel Poston, Colonel De Hass, Mr Hecker, of Louisiana, Mr Wilson, &c. On the evening previous an enthusiastic meeting was held at Olney, the loveliest city in South Illinois. Colonel De Hass, of your city, formerly of Virginia, was the principal speaker. He counseled organization, discipline, work, encouraged them in the great work of redeeming the State and the nation. Energy and action were certain to insure the most decisive results. The nation could not exist four years longer under misrule, corruption and taxation. Grant's "peace" policy was severely excoriated, and the voters of Illinois appealed to, that this four years' fight was all in vain, if they failed to signalize their success, or arms by proper devotion at the ballot box. The address was effective, and told well. B.

THE CLANS AT WAR.

Bloody Doings Among Tennessee "Loyalists."

[From the Trenton (Tenn.) Gazette.]

[illegible] Representative [illegible] and also Captain Holt, the registrar and common militia captain. These men have become more bitter toward each other than they are toward the rebels if possible. Last week a son-in-law of this Holt, by the name of Flippin in company with his clan, rode up in front of the house of one McIntosh, another son-in-law of the same Holt, and accosted him concerning an old feud that existed between them. McIntosh appearing a little bold and defiant, Holt presented his gun and shot him dead and then retired. The friends of the slain man concluded that they would send to the Governor to call out the militia to arrest the murderer.

It seems that the Radical party have no idea of [illegible] or the enforcement of the laws without the militia. And when a quarrel springs up among the loyalists themselves they [illegible] to call upon the [illegible] militia.

Colfax and Negro Equality.

A correspondent of the [illegible] writing from Bolton City, D. T., August 10, says:

Just after the arrival of the train on Friday morning, the company [illegible] Vice President [illegible] ladies, entered the Motel House and took seats in the dining room for breakfast. In a few minutes [illegible] a big black nigger and placed himself at another table. The steward took him by the collar and said:

"You can't eat here."

A lady at once exclaimed: "Let him eat here."

"Yes," said Colfax, "let him eat; he's one of our party."

Quick as thought the nigger was placed at a chair at the head of [illegible] table, and told to the nigger "Eat there."

The waiter went into the kitchen with the other niggers, followed by a [illegible] from Colfax.

[illegible]

Grant and Seymour.

[illegible]

The Radicals could find no just and reasonable grounds for assailing Governor Seymour. They charged him with "disloyalty," a charge the American sort of word at the best, made in the style in which the Tories of the day denounced Jefferson Adams, and Franklin and Washington and they endeavored to give their charge a meaning which the people would never be deceived, by any such thing. [illegible]

If the World should charge General Grant with being a coward or a traitor [illegible]

But the World bases its Grant charged to people who have "never heard the World use the World there," with being a "besotted drunkard," and with being "wholly unfit to be trusted with the interests of the people." [illegible]

What the World did was this: [illegible] drunkard, a traitor and a useless specimen should under any glamour of military glory be elevated to the highest and most responsible office in the republic, the World demanded that these charges against General Grant should be met and disproved by his supporters. [illegible]

That it is vastly important [illegible]

How then can it be said that the World is importunate with Grant [illegible] —New York World.

The Cattle Epidemic.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls attention, as very valuable at the present time, to the following extract from the third last volume of the United States Census Report of 1860:

In communicating the [illegible] Texas cattle [illegible]

A Highly Sensational Fraud.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Some young gentlemen occupying rooms in the fourth story of a building on East Water, near Wisconsin street, [illegible]

UNREQUITED LOVE.

A Touching Scene in a Chicago Court

[illegible]

Agricultural Hoe-Tints.

[illegible]

Vallandigham for Congress.

[illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

[illegible]

Great Preparation for Fall Trade.

[illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

SELLING AT COST.

Mrs. A. Ehrig, 115 Jefferson street, near Fourth, still continues to sell her useful and ornamental articles, such as Combs, Brushes, Beads, Buttons of every description, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Toys, and Fancy Goods, at cost. Consider your own interest and give her a call, before you buy any place else.

[illegible]

MORE HOME EVIDENCE.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician

[illegible]

Lots for Sale.

[illegible]

Music Class Wanted.

[illegible]

To the Ladies.

[illegible]

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

[illegible]

DIED

[illegible]

OBITUARY

[illegible]

MEETINGS.

ADJOURNED MEETING [illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE [illegible]

Louisville, Taylorsville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

Dissolution.

Removal.

Bloomington Nursery.

17th Year, 400 Acres, 10 Greenhouses.

HOWE'S [illegible]

Manufacturers, Attention.

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S

AGRAFFE PIANOS.

Music Class Wanted.

Pensioners, Attention!

SHELL OYSTERS!

Shell Oysters.

RUFER'S.

Just received, fresh Shell Oysters, the first of the season, at RUFER'S, Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

JENKINS' TONIC

Should be in Every Household at This Season.

Chills, Fevers, &c., &c.

JENKINS',

Cor. Third and Walnut Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

English and Classical School,

Chestnut St., near Corner of Second.

[illegible]

Presentation Academy, Fifth Street.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY

School of Medicine!

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

[illegible]

FACULTY.

[illegible]

Nazareth Academy,

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

[illegible]

B. B. HUNTOON'S

School for Boys!

[illegible]

Cecilian College!

[illegible]

Kentucky Female College

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

WINDSOR FEMALE INSTITUTE,

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

[illegible]

Georgetown College.

Session of 1868-9.

[illegible]

FACULTY.

[illegible]

SELECT SCHOOL!

[illegible]

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and Transylvania, with 130 Acres of Beautiful Grounds, the sites of the various Colleges.

Endowment & Real Estate, $700,000.

[illegible]

SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, SUPERINTENDENT

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

[illegible]

Grant & Butler's School!

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,

Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

Mrs R. J. CLARK & Mrs. WALTER'S

SELECT SCHOOL,

NO. 31 GRAY STREET.

[illegible]

SALEM COLLEGE,

Garnettsville, Meade County, Ky.

W. B. HAYWARD, Prest.

[illegible]

Caldwell Female Institute

DANVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

PECKENPAUGH, OVERBACKER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in All Kinds of Country Produce,

No. 72 Fourth Street, bet. Main and the River, Louisville, Ky.

COMMISSION HOUSE

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,

NO. 99 MAIN ST., BET. THIRD & FOURTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

[illegible]

Young Ladies' Academy of St. Benedict, Cedar Grove, Portland, Kentucky.

THIS ACADEMY for the education of Young Ladies, is delightfully situated in the suburbs of Louisville [illegible]

Columbia Female Institute,

Maury County, Tenn.

FACULTY.

[illegible]

Bellewood Seminary!

[illegible]

Forest Academy!

[illegible]

WARRENDALE FEMALE SCHOOL,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

[illegible]

MISS WHITE'S INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

[illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Law Partnership.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

HYATT'S PATENT

Sidewalk Lights,

Floor Lights,

Roof Lights.

FIRE PROOF,

WATER PROOF,

WEATHER PROOF,

BURGLAR PROOF,

MADE BY

Snead & Co.,

MARKET ST. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY

And Iron Works,

Market Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ladies, Attention

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

[illegible]

CHARLES F. RATCHFFESS'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

[illegible] FOURTH STREET.

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants

57 Main St., bet. Second & Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 85 THIRD STREET,

[illegible]

KNOEFEL & ADAMS,

Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Manufacturers,

76 W. Market St., bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

Chairs and Mattresses

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oats Wanted.

10,000 [illegible]

Bagging for Sale.

[illegible] CORNWALL & BRO.

To Western Drovers and Traders.

[illegible]

DECALCOMANIE!

THE art of painting on glass, china, porcelain, wood, &c., imported and for sale by

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,

75 Fourth Street.

WALL PAPER.

[illegible]

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,

75 Fourth Street.

Copper Whisky.

500 [illegible]

HORSE-SHOEING.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

E. R. MOODY. M. E. PERRY. J. M. MOORE.

E. R. MOODY & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 137 West Main Street.

STATEMENT

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INS. CO.,

Of Baltimore, Md.,

JUNE 30, 1868.

[illegible]

E. R. MOODY & CO.,

No. 137 West Main Street.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

OF THE

Globe Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of New York.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY

TO

The Auditor of the State of Kentucky,

January 1, 1868.

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

OFFICE:

176 MAIN STREET,

Under the Merchants' Bank.

S. B. BUCKNER,

Manager of Southern Branch.

BENJAMIN BAYLESS, Agent.

BANKS.

THE MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 120 North Side of Main Street,

One Door Below Fourth Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS.

Removal.

[illegible]

Medical Notice.

[illegible]

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

101 1-2 [illegible]

100 Pianos and Organs!

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

LIGHTNING RODS.

HALL'S PATENT COPPER SCROLL,

OR

Cylindrical Lightning Rod

[illegible]

H. W. DESHLER & CO.

Sole Agents for Southern States

OFFICE 225 WEST JEFFERSON ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY

AGENTS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

ROSE PEARL.

BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

[illegible]

DR. T. A. GREGORY,

[illegible]

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.

French Lick and West Baden Hack Line

[illegible]

Grayson Springs,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible]

FRUIT CANS, &c.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Nos. 85 & 87 Main St.,

SPENCER'S

Self-Sealing

GLASS

FRUIT JARS

[illegible]

STEEL SPRING CHAIRS.

[illegible]

FIELDING & DESENDORF,

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

BY THE CASE ONLY.

SALESROOM, 37 MERCER ST., NEW YORK.

D. G. VENABLE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office in National Hotel Building, No. 10,

Upstairs, Main street, near Fourth.

[illegible]

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 115 Main St., bet. Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

The Fine Race Horse

DONERAIL,

[illegible]

ATTENTION, BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS,

[illegible]

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,

Sixth st., bet. Main and River.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION of Mr. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Persons having personal property to ... dressing J. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets ... MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A MARBLE CUTTER. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY. ... 137 Jefferson street, or on the premises.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

BOARDING.

LOST.

PUBLIC SALES.

Castleton at Public Sale.

ASTROLOGY!

MADAME STARCK has removed from Market st. to No. 497 Walnut, above Thirteenth, north side.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING ... [illegible]

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM. ... [illegible]

Capital Hotel for Sale!

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for Congress in the ... District.

LAWYERS.

JOHN W. GORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HODGENSVILLE, KY.

JOHN S. HALSELL. WM. LEIGH DULANEY.
HALSELL & DULANEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

J. H. STEELE,
House and Steamboat Roofer,
95 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

CANNEL COAL.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. N. BROWN,
Real Estate Agent and Collector,
AND DEALER IN
Pittsburg and Other Coal!

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Carriages! Carriages!

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.
BY MOORE & MALLET.
REGULAR SALE!
On This Thursday Morning, Aug. 20,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT AUCTION.

BY S. T. MOORE.

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

FUTURE SALES.
Closing Out Sale.
BY LAPP & BENSINGER.
$3,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE—
AT AUCTION.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

BY ANTON KUTZLER.

BY ANTON KUTZLER.

Auction Notice

HORSES, MULES,
Second-hand Buggies!
Spring Wagons and Harness,
COMMENCING ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, '68,

J. A. WHARTON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Auction Rooms, 71 Fourth street.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
AND
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington
RAILROAD.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,
On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.
N. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.
Pittsburg and Other Coal.
For Parlor, Cooking and Steam Use.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ISAAC CROMIE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny
COAL.

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

BASE BALL.

The Champion Players versus the Champion "Mullers."

Louisville Abroad.

THE NEW ALBANY JAIL ESCAPADE.

THE MUSQUITO.

Origin and Propensities of the "Varmint."

Is He Scion of the Aquatic Wiggletail!

THE COURTS.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

Pretty Preachers.

SARATOGA.

Extraordinary Revelations—An Inside View of a Fashionable Belle—How the Grecian Bend is Produced.

THE WAYNESBORO AFFAIR.

Cold Blooded Attempt at Wholesale Slaughter by a Murderous Radical Official.

Full and Correct Particulars.

Kuklux Caught.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

ARRIVALS August 19.

DEPARTURES August 19.

BOATS IN PORT.

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.

ROBERT E. LEE.

TOWING.

Steamer ERA, No. 9, New.
GEORGE L. KOUNS, Master.

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

MORGAN LINES U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line
PACKET COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S!

LIONS AND TIGERS

UNCONFINED

IN THE

Crowded Streets of Louisville.

THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.

COL. AMES'

New Orleans

MENAGERIE, CIRCUS

And Ornithological Confederation,

Hundreds of Wild Animals!

Lions & Tigers

Brilliant Plumaged Birds!

A HERD OF SCHOOLED HORSES,

DIMINUTIVE PONIES
COMIC MULES,
And Tribes of Monkeys, Apes, and Baboons,

The Three Shows,
Under One Marque,
WILL EXHIBIT AT THE
Corner of East and Walnut Sts.,
Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday,
August 24, 25, and 26, 1868.

See the Grand Procession

WOODLAWN COURSE
Louisville, Ky.

FALL MEETING, 1868!

Commencing Saturday, August 29, and Continuing Six Days.

First Day.

Second Day.

Third Day.

Fourth Day.

Fifth Day.

Sixth Day.

PICNICS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

SUPERVISORS OF REVENUE NOT YET CONFIRMED.

Stupendous Audacity of Beast Butler.

He Applies to the Attorney General to Defend his Thefts.

No Action to be Taken on the Nominations of Supervisors for a Day or Two.

THE RIGHT OF MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER EXCLUDED STATES TO VOTE.

An Issue to be Made.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Nothing whatever has yet been done in the way of a confirmation of the supervisors nominated by Mr. Rollins, and yet to be acted upon by Secretary McCulloch.

BEAST BUTLER.

An audacious specimen of Beast Butler's impudence has just been brought to light at the Attorney General's office, in a suit brought against Butler by Kimberly Brothers. He has instructed his attorneys to apply to the Attorney General to assist him. This impudent demand is made under the provisions of a law passed during the war, and requires the Attorney General to defend officers or ex-officers of th[e] a[r]my against whom suits may be brought by civilians for arrest, imprisonment, &c.

SUPERVISORS.

Appointments of Internal Revenue Supervisors were made to-day, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will not take action on any of the nominations before him for a day or two. Yet friends of various parties who have been recommended for appointment are very anxious for some decisive action in the matter, but there are circumstances which combine to cause delay.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letters received here from the chairman of the committee of five appointed by the Mississippi Convention, say there is a strong disposition on the part of the Democratic party South to have an issue made on the question of the right of Mississippi and other excluded States to vote in the approaching election, and fear that the bill passed by Congress is not sufficiently explicit; and say that their very existence as a party depends on the reassembling of Congress in September.

NASHVILLE.

Large Meeting of Conservatives and Ex-Rebels.

Lawlessness and Mob Law Denounced.

The Franklin Murder.

A Repudiation of Bonds to Support the Militia Advocated.

The Democratic Ticket Not to be Withdrawn.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NASHVILLE, August 19.

A large meeting of Conservatives and ex-rebels was held here to-night. Resolutions were adopted strongly disapproving of the prevailing lawlessness and mob law, and tendering a thorough co-operation with the civil authorities in preserving the peace.

While the Franklin murder is severely censured by nearly all parties, it is absolutely certain that the deed was prompted by retaliation for the murder of young Keil, and without any regard to politics.

Bierfeld, who was killed, came from Canada about two years since, and, although claimed as a moderate Republican, it is a notorious fact that he was strongly opposed to the election of Grant, and openly advocated the claims of Seymour and Blair. These facts are stated because it [illegible] telegraphed in all directions that Bierfeld was killed for political reasons.

The Tennessee press is strongly advocating the repudiation of all bonds necessary to support the militia, provided the latter are called out. There is no doubt that efforts will be made all over the State to carry this into effect, which will add further to the existing complications.

The prospect, in favor of prosecuting the canvass with vigor, is now certain the ticket will not be withdrawn [illegible] militia in the field. There is general rejoicing here to-night over the news that Federal troops are to be sent into the State to protect the people.

ATLANTA.

Riot at the Radical Celebration.

The Police Arrest a Boisterous Negro

Who is Rescued by his Comrades.

A Negro Killed and a Policeman Wounded.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—The Raleigh celebration yesterday closed with a torch-light procession. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, a drunken and unruly negro was arrested by two policemen in front of the National Hotel. The police were proceeding to the guard-house, when a mob of negroes pursued and attempted a rescue. The police resisted, and the negroes collected, and using clubs the policemen were knocked down and the prisoner escaped.

At the same time some person in the mob gave the word to fire, and the women did so, wounding a policeman. The fire was returned by the policemen, and discharges followed in rapid succession. One negro was killed and two wounded, but they rallied again near the guard-house and again moved forward to attack the police.

By this time the whole police and a large number of citizens were on the ground and prepared for a conflict, when the negroes, seeing that their intention was to protect the lawful authority, they rapidly dispersed. At one time apprehensions of a riot were quite serious.

General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, left here last night for Vicksburg.

NASHVILLE.

National Teachers' Association.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—The meeting of the Teachers' National Association to-day was deeply interesting. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. Neal S. Brown, of this city, and responded to by the Hon. J. M. Gregory, President of the Association. A report on the study of the classics in colleges was read by President Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio, and to-night Mr. Gregory made an interesting oration on the subject of education. Much interest is manifested in the meeting by the citizens.

BUFFALO.

Schooner Wrecked—Church Convention.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The schooner Mont Blanc, from Detroit with a cargo of grain, on t[e]ring the harbor during a heavy storm, went ashore on the breakwater at 10 o'clock, this morning. The schooner is thumping heavily, but will be got off without much damage. Several collisions occurred on the lake during the storm.

The thirty-first annual convention of the diocese of Western New York was opened in St. Paul's Church, in this city this morning, Bishop Cox presiding. There were twenty-four clergymen present.

BOSTON.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton at "The Hub"—He is to Speak in Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton arrived in town yesterday late in the evening. The Constitutional Democratic Club gave him a serenade at the Parker House. He returned thanks in a few remarks, during which he said that he was on his way to Maine to take part in the political campaign in that State. There was a large assemblage present.

Racing.

The double team trotting race at [illegible] Fair was won by Ben Franklin and [illegible]. Time, 2:34½—best time ever made over half mile track.

Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of the State of New York convened yesterday evening, and elected grand officers for the ensuing term.

Pendleton in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—Hon. George H. Pendleton passed through here to-day on his way to Bangor.

Hon. E. Storrs, of Ill., and Gen. McDowell are here to-day.

WASHINGTON.

A Protectorate of Mexico Rumored.

Return of Chief Justice Chase to the Capital.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Fire Department has been reorganized by the fire commissioners, and is now composed of white [illegible] the blacks who were employed on the [illegible] of the present city administration having been dismissed.

GENERAL ROWLANDS,

who had a severe attack of hemorrhage two or three days ago, has recovered sufficiently to be out, and was at army headquarters for a short time this morning.

SUPERVISORS.

The appointment of supervisors is still pending, none having been made. Commissioner Rollins intends sending over the nominations for the remaining districts shortly.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors at the White House this forenoon were Generals Hancock and Rousseau. Both had interviews with the President.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Rumors that our Government contemplates a protectorate of Mexico are pronounced in responsible quarters to be without foundation. The policy heretofore pursued toward that Republic will be continued.

REMOVAL.

The work of removing the office of the Agricultural department to the new building in South Washington is progressing quite rapidly. The library and laboratory have already been removed, and by next week the commissioner and most officers of the department will have become located in their new quarters.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

has returned to Washington from Parkersburg.

KANSAS.

Indians Leave the Solomon Valley—Over Twenty Persons Killed—Depredations of the Savages—Railroad Difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The latest advices from Kansas are that the Indians have left Solomon Valley, and quiet has been restored. Most of the settlers who were driven away were returning to their homes. Adjutant General McAfee reports eight persons buried, three missing, and five wounded. This is probably less than half the actual casualties. At least twenty persons have been killed.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed to within ninety miles of Green river. It is reported that considerable difficulty exists at Green River City between the settlers and the agents of the Union Pacific Railroad, the former claiming the right to the land by occupancy.

[illegible] Sully reports that two daughters of Aaron Bell will be received from the Indians. About two hundred settlers are left destitute, having been stripped of provisions, clothing, bedding, and everything else the Indians could carry away or destroy. Appeals have been made to the citizens of Leavenworth and other places to aid the sufferers.

An Omaha dispatch says the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte has received orders for the immediate construction of extensive military barracks upon the Government reservation, three miles north of the city.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Important Order from General Buchanan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—General Buchanan has issued the following order:

Officers commanding district detachments and posts will be governed by the following directions: Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which, in his opinion, would render the services of troops requisite, he will immediately communicate by telegraph with these headquarters, stating the essential facts in the case, and asking for the necessary instructions for his government. Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authorities be permitted, nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions previously communicated, in each case, from these headquarters.

WEST INDIES.

Forced Sale of Coffee Ordered—The Excesses of Salnave—He Contemplates Abdication—The Revolution Successful.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Advices from Port au Prince state that the planters of the Republic have been compelled to sell their coffee to President Salnave's agent, at a very low rate.

The excesses on peaceable inhabitants are of a most outrageous character. Salnave seems to spurn the protests of foreign consuls, who demand satisfaction for injury done to subjects of their respective Governments. He is, however, contemplating abdication and flight to Turk's Island.

The capture of the Sylvania, with Salnave's baggage and family aboard, is confirmed. The revolution seems to be triumphant.

The National Chamber of Life Insurance.

[illegible], N. Y., Aug. 19.—The National Chamber of Life Insurance held its quarterly session at Congress Hall to-day. Letters were read from St. Louis, asking for a copy of the forms of local organizations. Also from the [illegible] Life Insurance Company, asking the Chamber to indemnify it against the expenses of a suit to test the validity of certain laws. The Pennsylvania Mutual and the Metropolitan Company of New York were admitted but not represented. The rules and regulations reported by the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board were passed, as follows:

1. Every company in the chamber shall report its condition to the Actual Board annually, on the first day of January, or within sixty days thereafter, in such forms as are required in the third section of the second article of the constitution of said board.

2. The valuation of every company's business shall be in net, except where premiums receivable are below net rates, when such valuation shall be in gross.

3. The rate of interest and table of mortality shall be those established by the Chamber of Commerce.

It was resolved that every company now a member, or likely to become a member, be required to sign the constitution by their president and secretary, and E. A. Stansbury, H. P. Fuller and J. [illegible] were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The Chamber then adjourned to meet in New York next November.

A Butcher Cuts his Wife's Throat—Democratic Meeting Dissolved and the People Start in Pursuit of the Murderer.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—During the progress of a Democratic meeting, at Harmony Station, Clay county, near Terre Haute, last night, Daniel Deitz, a butcher residing at that place, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, severing her windpipe. Every person being at the speaking, she was not discovered for twenty minutes. Fred. Deitz, her brother-in-law, happening to go into the room, saw her, and immediately gave the alarm. The speaker ceased speaking immediately, and all armed themselves to hunt the murderer. After considerable time the dead he started to the search, calling for William Hickson, a man whom he had a grudge against, and it is currently supposed he wanted to injure him, as he had a butcher knife, some eighteen inches long, with which he had cut his wife's throat, still in his hands. He is still at large.

Thaddeus Stevens' Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Thaddeus Stevens' will has been admitted to probate. It is an autograph document and contains the following bequests: To the Juvenile Library Association of Caledonia County Academy at Peacham, Vt., $1,000; to Trustees of the graveyard in the same town, the burial place of his parents, $500. Various sums were given as legacies to his housekeeper and relatives. And of the residue of his estate amounting to about $50,000, $20,000 is to be expended by his trustees in erecting in Lancaster conditionally, or in Columbia suitable buildings for an Orphan Asylum for indigent orphans, without distinction of race or color. The will is dated July [illegible], 1867, and the names of [illegible] J. Dickey and Edward McPherson [illegible] and trustees. A codicil gives the Baptist brethren $1,000 conditionally, and $1,000 to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

The Alabama Democracy.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 19.—The executive committee of the Democracy of Alabama met in this city to-day. Delegates from 40 counties met to confer with them. Ex-Governor Moore was made president of the meeting. The committee on resolutions reported a series, indorsing the Democratic nominees and platform, and urging the people to vote at the November election, and take the laws as they found them, denouncing the attempt of the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. The resolutions were adopted. The electoral ticket will be selected to-night.

New Hampshire Horse Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19.—At the horse fair to-day, the pacing match was won by [illegible], who won the 1st, 3d and 4th heats. Time, [illegible]. The second was a dead heat.

The [illegible] for horses that never trotted inside of 2:40 was won by White Stocking, who took the [illegible] heats. Time, 2:40, 2:41¼, [illegible].

[illegible] the third heat in 2:40. The attendance was good.

The Chinese Embassy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Chinese Embassy arrived here from Albany at 2 p. m., and proceeded after a brief stay to Worcester, where they spend to-night. They were met here by a committee of the Boston City Council, and Gordon [illegible], attendant from New York. The embassy leave Worcester for Boston [illegible].

[illegible] from jail at Northampton yesterday [illegible].

Fire in the University of Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the Gazette says that the Rotunda of the University of Virginia took fire accidentally, and the building and library were considerably damaged. A force from Charlottesville took down [illegible] who put out the fire. Loss not known.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable.

ENGLAND.

THE CAMBRIA'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Soon after the arrival of the American yacht Sappho at Cowes, her owner issued a challenge to the yachtsmen of England for a race. The challenge was immediately accepted by the following yachts: Cambria, Oimara, and Condor. The race, which will be for sweepstakes, twenty pounds, will come off on Friday, the 21st inst. The yachts will start from Cowes, around Isle of Wight to the northward and through Solent to the place of starting, distance seventy-five or eighty miles.

THE YORK RACES.

YORK, August 19.—The August race meeting commenced to-day. The Zetland stakes were won by Vespasian, beating Wolfox, second. The betting was 3 to 1 on Vespasian, and 10 to 1 against Wolfox.

The Convival stakes were won by Lunar, beating Westminster, second, and Teresa, distanced, or third. The betting was 4 to 1 against Lunar. Eight horses started.

The Yorkshire Oaks were won by Leonie, beating Mysotis second and Morsel, third. Betting even on Leonie, and seven to one against Mysotis. Eight started.

The Ebor-handicap stakes race was a dead heat between Vermont and Blueskin. Seven started. Betting two to one against Vermont, and even on Blueskin. There ran.

FRANCE.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Marquis De Banneville, the present French Minister to Switzerland, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Count De Sartiges to a seat in the Senate.

M. Lenevevier has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium, in place of Count De Comminges Guitaud, recalled.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

will reassemble in December. The remaining supplementary elections for members of Corps Legislatif have been postponed until next year.

PEACE.

At a review of troops at Marseilles yesterday, which attracted an immense mass of citizens, a popular demonstration was made in favor of peace. Loud cries were made for peace and against war. The crowd was orderly and there was no interference on the part of the police.

HOLLAND.

SUGAR CONVENTION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Representatives of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia and England are now assembled at the Hague for the purpose of holding a conference looking to the equalization of duties on foreign sugar.

BULGARIA.

THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, August 19.—Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempt at rising against Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed. Accounts from that quarter represent the country as remaining in an unsettled condition, and though insurrectionary bands have disappeared or been dispersed, the indications are that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for a more extensive outbreak. The attention of the Austrian Government has been called to the threatening state of affairs by an unusual demand for firearms from the other side of the Danube, and an order has been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition from Austrian territory into the Danubian Principalities.

SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Madrid say a crisis has taken place in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captain Generals of Madrid and Barcelona have resigned.

HINDOSTAN.

THE COTTON CROP IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Crop reports from Calcutta to the 23d of July have been received. They state that cotton in the northwestern district of India has suffered from heavy rains, and the yield in that part of the country will fall below the estimate of the planters.

CHINA.

CELESTIAL GAMBLING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from Hong Kong to July 10 have reached England, via Calcutta. At Hong Kong, a commission appointed to consider the subject, reported against the granting by the Colonial Government of license for gambling in that Government. Hong Kong made a hostile reply, which gave great offense to the merchants of the colony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 p. m.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money, and 94 for account; 5-20s 71¾; Erie 31¾; Illinois Central 93; A. & G. W. bonds 39.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—5 p. m.

Cotton closed easier, at a decline of ⅛d; middling uplands 10½d; middling Orleans 10¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed generally unchanged. Flour had a declining tendency, but was unchanged. Provisions without further change. Beef advanced 2s, and of the three common sorts [illegible] was quoted at 54s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 p. m.

Clover seed declined to [illegible] per cwt for [illegible] 12, Dutch standard. Spirits petroleum declined to 11½d per gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19—5 p. m.

Petroleum declined to 52 francs for standard white.

NEW YORK.

Great Yacht Race Declared Off—Rowdyism—Police Attacked—Arrest of the Board of Councilmen Ordered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Ocean Sweepstakes of the yacht race at New Bedford, for $1,000 was called yesterday, but owing to the condition that the race should be made in five hours, it was declared off. The Palmer came home first but not until long after the prescribed time. The course was fifty miles long around with uncommonly [illegible]. They will probably be started to-day.

Early yesterday morning, Officer Crittenden was assaulted by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Pierce and Mercer streets, and on being reinforced, a sharp fight ensued. The policemen drove off their opponents, who were led by three members of the Allen family, into the St. Bernard House, where they opened upon the officers with revolvers. Between thirty and forty shots were fired, but no one was known to have been seriously injured. Wesley Allen and William Scott, two of the assailants, were carried off to the station-house, and released on bail during the day. Allen took a solemn oath before leaving court that he would kill Crittenden.

The Supreme Court yesterday issued attachments against all the members of the Board of Councilmen, requiring the Sheriff to arrest them and bring them before the court this morning for contempt in not obeying the mandamus directing that Ivenson Rikes, O'Brien, Lamb and Herrick be admitted to seats as members of the Board.

Thomas P. Wilson, a retired merchant, well known and wealthy, died in his 91th year.

The Bricklayers' Strike—The Law to be Tested—Close of the New York Theater—Sympathy with the Master Masons—Trotting Over the Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Several bricklayers have been arrested by the master masons in order to test the law against strikers.

Owing to the difficulty between the manager and lessee of the New York Theater that place was closed last night. The whole company went with the manager.

A meeting of master employers was held yesterday having for its object an expression of sympathy and a desire to co-operate with the master masons in their contest with their former employes.

The trotting horse Red Rover won the sweepstakes, for which five horses were entered, on the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, in three straight heats. Time—2:47¾; 2:51¼; 2:49¾.

The Board of Health officers to-day received information that four head of diseased cattle arrived in the neighborhood, only one of which has reached New York. Measures were immediately taken to quarantine infected cattle.

Judge W. B. Barnes, of the Supreme Court, died to-day, aged 66 years.

The funeral of Mrs. Vanderbilt was largely attended to-day. A number of distinguished citizens including Horace Greeley, officiated as pall-bearers.

Twenty-five experts in the game of Lacrosse are expected here from Montreal next week to play an exhibition game.

Mr. Terhune[?], connected with the Staats Zeitung, has mysteriously disappeared and foul play is feared.

The Herald says that President Johnson has the opportunity to make himself famous on this Mexican question, and if he will leave the settlement of it to Gen. Rosecrans, that statesman and hero may bring about the annexation of Mexico, and his own elevation to the Presidency for accomplishing so great a work. At all events the crisis is at hand, and the time has come when the United States should give government and peace to Mexico.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The Democracy held Congressional conventions throughout the State to-day, except in the Second district. In the Fourth district John F. Phillips was nominated for regular term, and Judge P. Rees for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. McClurg. In the Fifth district no report was received, but all the county delegations were instructed for Judge Wadill. Sixth district, Gen. Jesse Shields, nominated. Seventh district, Hon. M. [illegible], nominated. Eighth district, John F. Williams, nominated. Ninth district, W. F. Switzler. Third district, has not been heard from.

The foundry mill of Smucker & Streever, on Eighth street, was partially destroyed by fire to-day, and a large lot of flour, wheat, etc., was badly damaged. Loss about $10,000, which was fully insured in St. Louis offices.

Great Walking Match.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Considerable excitement exists in relation to the walking match between Weston and Young Payne, the Albany pedestrian, which takes place in Saratoga park Friday and Saturday. The match is for a purse of $1,000 to the one who first accomplishes 100 miles, provided it is done within 24 hours.

CANADA.

Diseased Cattle.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The Board of Agriculture has appointed a committee to inquire into the cattle disease. The committee will proceed to Illinois and make personal inquiries. The disease has appeared at [illegible] Dundas, and is supposed to have been communicated by diseased cattle conveyed over the Great Western Railway from the Western States to New York.

The South Carolina Legislature—A Lot of Negro Legislation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 19.—In the Legislature to-day a resolution was introduced providing that hereafter all hotels and places of public resort shall make no discrimination as to race or color in the appointment of guests.

An attempt was made to turn all the schools in the State over to the negro school commissioners, but the subject was referred to a committee.

A bill passed the House placing the property of the Bank of the State, recently [illegible] against the Bank of the State, now controlled by Roving Rice, and authorizing the Governor to take possession of the assets. The solvency of the bank is to be determined by boards.

The members are still unpaid, no money having been raised, and great dissatisfaction exists.

A Heavy Governmental Swindle.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The community was startled this afternoon by the publication of an alleged fraud on the Government of a quarter of a million dollars by a leading publishing house of this city. The matter has been rumored for weeks past, and strenuous efforts made to conceal the facts.

It is alleged that Messrs. Thomas, Howard and Johnson, wholesale paper dealers, publishers, &c., held a contract to furnish printed blanks, envelopes, &c., for the Postoffice Department, and through collusion with A. F. Lee, late chief clerk of the Postoffice, have obtained receipts for a quarter of a million for goods never furnished.

Chilion F. Thomas, and James M. Johnson, of Thomas, Howard & Johnson, and A. F. Lee have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each. A civil suit has also been commenced.

The Celestials in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Chinese Embassy arrived here on the morning express train from Albany and were met at the depot by a committee from Boston City Councils and an immense crowd of people. The party was transferred to the Bay State hotel in carriages, followed through the entire route by a great crowd of spectators. The commissioners of the Bulloch were tendered through Col. W. B. Washburne and Bullock of his staff.

Nominations for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District, in a convention held here this morning, nominated Erastus Wells for Congress, he receiving one vote more than John Hogan. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The Republicans of the Eighth District of this State, in convention at Macon yesterday, nominated John F. Benjamin for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, August 19—[illegible].

Weather cloudy and warm. River about 19 inches, and stationary.

NASHVILLE, August 19.

River stationary, with 20 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and showery. Alpha arrived from Cairo.

CINCINNATI, August 19.

Weather warm, with almost a steady rain, and indications of more to-night. River falling, with 7 feet 3 inches in the channel.

Arrivals—J. F. Webb, from Evansville; New York, from St. Louis, and Memphis from Memphis.

Departures outside regular packets—Tuleganah, for Wheeling; St. James, for Nashville, and J. F. Webb, for Evansville.

CAIRO, August 19.

Port list—[illegible] from Vicksburg to St. Louis; [illegible] Memphis, New Orleans to St. Louis, [illegible] Belle Memphis, [illegible], Paducah [illegible] Cumberland, Louisville packet.

River fell 1 inches. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, August 19.

Very heavy rains yesterday morning. Weather now clear. River fell 7 inches. Iron[?] Arthur, for New Orleans, 3 a. m.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.

Arrived—James [illegible], Keokuk City, Red River and Belle Rock; St. Paul; [illegible] Bailey; Vicksburg; David Watts, Tennessee river; Continental, New Orleans.

Departed—City of Cairo, Memphis; Lallerr[?], New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; [illegible], New Orleans.

River falling steadily, and all upper streams declining.

Weather clear and warm.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Speech of W. P. Chilton, Jr., of Alabama.

The following has been reported to us as a portion taken by Mr. Chilton, in his speech at Elizabethtown on the 17th inst. Mr. C. said:

[illegible]

NEGROES ATTACK A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

No Disturbance at the Fourth Ward Meeting Last Night.

[From the Indianapolis Herald, Aug. 18.]

[illegible]

The Anatomized Yankee.

Prof. S—— was a physiological lecturer who traveled from one end of the country to the other, displaying his pictures to the best advantage in country towns. Among the attractions of his exhibition were a skeleton and a manikin, the latter very perfect of its kind, and capable of being taken apart bit by bit, till nothing was left but a cast pile of muscles and other parts of the human structure. [illegible]

Early Peaches.

The article which we copy from the Southern Cultivator on early Potatoes is vouched by one of the best informed Pomologists in the country, and will strike a specimen a good deal [illegible]. Early Tillotson, the same or similar peaches and contemporaneous in the time of ripening.—Ed. BULLETIN.

We publish below a letter from Mr. P. J. [illegible]

Very respectfully, P. J. BERCKMANS.

Augusta, Ga., June [illegible], 1868.

An Ohio lawyer has [illegible] the matter with the [illegible]

An [illegible] is said to be the chief topic of gossip now at Long Branch.

James R. Jones of New York, [illegible] by the burial of a diamond [illegible] worth [illegible].

A REMINISCENCE OF GEN. GRANT.

[illegible]

HOW GRANT AND BUTLER WERE RECONCILED.

George Wilkes' Account.

Mr. George Wilkes, in the last number of the Spirit of the Times, tells how he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between Generals Grant and Butler. We quote:

[illegible]

The Potato Bug.

The following article which we copy from the Columbus Dispatch contains information regarding the habits of the potato bug which we should be glad to see confirmed by further experiment, if it be true he is unable to climb [illegible] or bar side [illegible] of a furrow, and is [illegible] on one busy to use his wings that knowledge is useful.

MR. EBERTS: Having, as I think, saved my crop of potatoes from the ravages of the potato bug, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know the result of my observations and experiments, especially that the destruction caused by these pests is becoming so destructive to the potato growers.

[illegible]

I am satisfied that if they be taken in time, or is done to they attack the field, they can be confined to a small space, and there they could be destroyed effectually. [illegible]

Hoping that others will make known their success with them,

I am yours, &c.,

CHAS. W. HARDIN.

Columbus Ky., June 20, 1868.

TWO BEST PICKLES EVER MADE.—A correspondent in pickles gives the following recipe for making the very best in use:

[illegible]

The ladies of London are guilty of [illegible]

A Newport fisherman, a few days since, hooked a large bass weighing about forty pounds, and was in the act of bringing it to land, when a shark seized it, and severed it in the middle, carrying off the largest part for his dinner.

While a ball was going on at Bethel, [illegible]

[illegible] the second floor of a very fine house in the Rue de Paix lives an old woman who has made a princely fortune by advertising for pretty little girls, whom she educates for the ballet, and of whose salaries she afterward receives 15 per cent.

The Mormons in Utah are manufacturing [illegible].

[illegible] Leotard, the gymnast, is coming over [illegible].

The sweet potato crop at the South will be a very large one.

HIGHLY GRATIFYING STATE OF THE CANVASS.

The Country Aflame With Enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair.

[From the New York World, August 17.]

If it were not that the Democracy were so wide awake and hard at work everywhere, we should have some fear lest they might be lulled into apathy by the quiescence of the Radical foe. The Tribune calls this a "desperate conflict;" yet the dismal majorities who read the Tribune and papers of its sort appear, instead of making it a conflict at all, to be paralyzed by the vigor and enthusiasm which is manifest North, South, East and West among Democratic voters. Appearances indicate that

"Our enemies have fallen, have fallen,"

already, before the breach has been assayed. Yet their flight seems to be regarded, by the friends of the Union and the Constitution, as a fresh incentive to make their punishment greater, and the triumph of the Union cause more complete.

The West is fairly aflame with Democratic enthusiasm. Reports of the mass meetings held there abound with proofs of overwhelming accessions to the party from the other side, and of the fealty of every old campaigner who has held fast to Democratic principles through good and evil times. The speakers are among the ablest of American orators and statesmen. Pendleton, Thurman, Ward and others are organizing victory in Ohio. The Germans are among the first to join in the political revolution, and it is claimed that the change in the German vote alone will secure the State for Seymour and Blair. Senator Hendricks, in Indiana, and Senator Doolittle, in Wisconsin, are marching at the heads of the campaigners in those States, conquering and inspiring public opinion wherever they go. Both these States are conceded, at this stage of the contest, as surely Democratic by Republican organs. This will send Mr. Doolittle back to the Senate, as well as help to elect one candidate for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential chairs. Michigan is another State, where, according to the voice of the local press and all the news which comes to us, "the work goes bravely on." The Detroit Free Press declares that "never in the history of political contests have the indications been early been so favorable to the Democracy. We have cheering accounts from all sections. Our friends are active and determined, and if the State is not redeemed from the blight of Radicalism which has so long been upon it, it will not be for the want of work." So in regard to Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Eden and his co-laborers in Iowa are laboring with an ability and energy that cannot fail to break the large majority against us two years ago, and that may yet succeed in turning the scale. The popular changes in Illinois and Minnesota lead our friends in those regions to prophecy certain victory.

California and Oregon have already proved the stuff of which their populations are made. Headstrong and Radical at the outset, like the populations of all new and adventurous commonwealths, they were the first to recant, despise and rebel against the false Republicanism which became tyranny, and are now working with all their might to put down its leaders and its power. Popular sentiment thus revolutionized gathers strength in each community as it flows. It is satisfied with nothing less than victory, and a victory, in November, the people of California and Oregon are bound to win.

Here at the East we listen to and read nothing but good news. Pennsylvania might be likened to a battle ground, were it not that the war cry is the same everywhere, and the cheers nearly all for "Seymour and Blair!" The Radicals of the Keystone State are only less benumbed and discouraged than those of New York and New Jersey, who have given up the ghost of a chance to overcome or check the rising of the Democratic hosts. Their public meetings are so plainly attended in the majority of instances, that the latest speakers are compelled to speak briefly, or talk to the empty air; whereas not a call has been made for a Democratic gathering which did not elicit a response, according to the size of the place whence it was issued, from hundreds or thousands of citizens.

New England, aroused by the clarion voice of Connecticut, the echoes of which have not yet ceased, is reinvigorating herself with sound political doctrines, administered by Democratic campaigners whose voice is full of hope and cheer.

Delaware is a pillar of the Democratic temple, which stands as firm and steadfast as it did when the Sampson of Radicalism did his best to pull it down. What a Sampson failed to do, neither Simpson nor his followers appear disposed to attempt, and the Democrats of Delaware have pretty nearly their own way. The inhabitants of Maryland, recovering from the swoon of disgust into which they were cast during the war by the outrages of Radical satraps, and the advent of Radical carpetbaggers, are determined now to assert their rights to the ballot. That right being thoroughly resumed, there remains no difficulty in sweeping the State for the Democratic candidates.

Baffled in the North, our enemies are augmenting their efforts and intrigues to secure the Southern vote for Grant and Colfax. This vote was long ago admitted by the Radicals in Congress and the Radical press, North and South, to be absolutely necessary, as a whole, to the success of their cause. But the present prospect is, that, in spite of the immense advantages they have secured and still retain in the form of military despotisms and carpet-bag majorities in the State Legislatures, the schemers will be baulked in several Southern States by their own patrons. Political meetings are possible for Democrats in the South, as well as for Radicals and negroes; and the Democratic masses are striving to make their meetings orderly, and an unobjectionable to the present tyrants, except from the fact of the protests against tyranny in all shapes which are uttered by the speakers, that the Radicals have no other way to put them down except by the instigation of negro mobs. The brief cut and best advice which Southern Democrats can adopt is given them by an eminent Democratic speaker who has been a witness of the condition of politics in Missouri, where the State officers are described as "a disgrace to civilization," and "the Radicals do everything in the most odious manner."

1. Let them organize their entire physical force in clubs.

2. Let them organize their social power for self protection.

3. Let them maintain every right by every legal means, and redress every wrong they suffer by all the remedy known to the law.

The opportunity to rid themselves of the odious oppression under which they suffer is sure to occur which Southern men of sense are making every sacrifice consistent with honor. The thorns in their sides goad them, not to desperation, but to discretion. Vigilance, forbearance and combined work—these constitute a policy, the only policy through which the citizens of the South can hope to escape from the toils of their enemies, and the people's masters, inflict upon the latter the vengeance of a Waterloo political defeat, and thus secure for themselves and the country peace.

IMPORTS.

[FROM THE BOOKS OF THE LOUISVILLE EXCHANGE.]

BY RIVER—Aug. 19.

ST. LOUIS—Per Abeona—[illegible]

MADISON—Per J. L. Graham—[illegible]

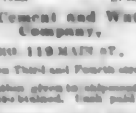
CINCINNATI—Per Gen. Lytle—[illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per Mal. Anderson—[illegible]

BY RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD—[illegible]



M. M. [illegible], Prest. J. B. [illegible], Supt.

Louisville Cement and Water Power Company,

NO. 119 MAIN ST.,

Between Third and Fourth streets.

SPECIAL attention given to shipments, and lowest [illegible] freights obtained. Cash paid for returned cement-sacks. [illegible]

Agricultural Implements!

WE are agents for the following celebrated machines:

CIDER MILLS.

Improved Buckeye, Senior	$[illegible] 00
Improved Buckeye, Junior	[illegible] 00
Improved Kentucky, large	[illegible] 00
Improved Kentucky, large	[illegible] 00
Improved Hutchinson, small	[illegible] 00
Improved Hutchinson Wine Press	[illegible] 00

SORGHUM MILLS.

Sechler & Porter's No. 0, 3 rolls	$[illegible] 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 1, 3 rolls	70 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 2, 3 rolls	90 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 3, 3 rolls	120 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 3, 3 rolls	130 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 1	[illegible]
Large Horizontal, with band wheel and pulleys	703 00

VICTOR CANE MILLS.

No. 0, capacity [illegible] gals. per hour	$[illegible] 00
No. 1, capacity [illegible] gals. per hour	[illegible] 00
No. 2, capacity [illegible] gals. per hour	[illegible] 00
No. 3, capacity 100 gals. per hour	110 00
No. 4, capacity 150 gals. per hour	130 00

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

No. 1, galvanized iron pan and furnace	$[illegible] 00
No. 2, galvanized iron pan and furnace	[illegible] 00
No. 3, galvanized iron pan and furnace	[illegible] 00
No. 4, copper pan and furnace	[illegible] 00
No. 5, copper pan and furnace	[illegible] 00
No. 6, copper pan and furnace	[illegible] 00

Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Churns, &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

[illegible] 96 West Main Street.

Commercial Matters

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 19.

The Louisville wholesale market this season for vegetables and green fruits has been remarkably active and prolific, with regular and heavy shipments daily to the Northern and Eastern cities, including Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Chicago. This is a cheap and primary market for many articles of produce, chief of which are potatoes, the exports of which are immense. Green apples are now in fair supply, with a Northern demand, and large shipments this week to Chicago. The prevailing rates here range from $4 50 to $5 per bbl for round lots, in shipping order.

Among the wants of our city, in addition to a well organized Board of Trade, is a definitely located market space for the sale of country produce by the wagon load: hay, or corn, or potatoes, or any other product that seeks this market in quantities suitable for dealers or shippers who are purchasing for other points. In other large cities public stands are provided, and every facility offered for traders to buy or sell at the market rates, which, to a great extent, checks hucksterizing, and is an advantage to both consumer and producer, as all sales are at uniform rates; and if an order in any large amount is to be filled, it can be done in one or two days, or possibly hours, whereas it now requires a week or more.

The first new cotton sent to this market was exhibited on 'Change to-day by the firm of George W. Wicks & Co., cotton factors, No. 203 Main street. It is the first boll of the season, and was grown near Courtland, Ala., at Ringleside; the staple being fine and silky and fully an inch in length of fibre. Subjoined is the letter of the successful planter, which must prove of interest to all our commercial readers:

"COURTLAND, ALA., Aug. 15, 1868.
MESSRS. GEO. W. WICKS & CO.: GENTLEMEN: I send you the first boll of cotton opened in this neighborhood. It is from a field of eight acres on my place, which I think will make a bale to the acre. I have one hundred acres nearly as good. Hoping that our defunct "king" may again resume his scepter over your market, I am yours, very truly, J. J. BARCLAY."

Country produce is fluctuating in prices, particularly for perishable articles, the quotations for which take a wide margin. Dried fruits, both new and old, are inquired for, with some contracts for new product at prevailing rates. Good cheese is very scarce, and rates at present are nearly nominal excepting for factory, which has largely advanced.

Star candles, of all sizes, have been slightly advanced by the manufacturers, and we change our quotations accordingly. Apples and potatoes are a shade lower, and among other transactions we record the sale of 10,000 pounds cotton rags to a city paper mill.

The New York dispatch to the Board of Trade quoted cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands, 30c. Dry goods, sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, mess pork, lard, cut meats and bacon quiet but steady. Flour quiet but weak. Corn—demand fair and prices firm; prime held at $1 20. Whisky quiet and weak at 40@45c.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour quiet but steady. Wheat—demand fair and prices firm; No. 2 spring, $1 67, seller's month. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1, 90c, seller's month and saleable. Oats dull and lower; 54½c, cash; 52½c, seller's month. Rye dull and nominal, $1 25@1 30. Barley dull and nominal; $1 54 for No. 2. Provisions quiet but steady and prices unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 40@45c.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and drooping; No. 1 nominally $2 00. Corn firm and prices a shade better, though not quotably higher; ear Whisky [illegible] quiet but firm at 95c. Rye, demand fair and prices firm at $1 35. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon scarce and held at 16¼, sales at 15½c for shoulders. Whisky inactive and prices drooping; no buyers better than 40c.

The New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton irregular at 29@30c. Flour quiet but firm; superfine $9 50. Corn quiet but steady at $1 18@1 15. Oats dull and unchanged at 68c. Hay dull and nominal, retailing at $26@33 15. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $31. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard [illegible].

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork steady, with a fair demand at $29 75@30 00. Lard 18@19c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand. Shoulders 13½@14c; clear sides 17½@17¾c. Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 95@98c. Oats 55@58c. Rye $1 15@1 20.

MONETARY.

Money continues easy, and borrowers on short time are supplied at 10 and 12 per cent. on first-class bills and paper, secured by good collaterals. Discounts are not active, but the banks have not any large sums of money spoiling on their hands.

Government stocks are heavy, with little doing, neither offerings nor bonds forming a feature in the transactions of the day. At the afternoon Board in the New York market, they showed some disposition to rally, but the closing rates still average below those of yesterday.

Specie and bonds come in so slowly as not to give our bankers anything to ship for the creation of exchange; but the demand is so light that even in the destitution of supply, the price is very weak at 1-10 premium.

Nashville Railroad stock is in good demand, and forms the most important feature in the transactions in the bond market; and we have heard of some small lots of bonds changing hands.

[Corrected by MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 West Main street.]

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	144	145½
Silver dollars	138	[illegible]
Silver ¼s and ½s	135	[illegible]
Silver dimes and half dimes	133	[illegible]
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
Five-twenties 1862	113¼	113½
Five-twenties 1864	109½	110
Five-twenties 1865	109¾	110
Five-twenties 1865	108¼	108½
Five-twenties 1867	108¼	108½
Ten-forties	104¼	104½
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds	98	100

Review of the Market.

[Note.—Our quotations are the Wholesale Prices, the lowest figures being strictly the cash rates. All small orders are a fraction higher, while general orders, with the Cash, are filled at the inside rates.]

BARLEY AND MALT.—Nothing of consequence doing, and we quote new barley at $1 85@1 90. Barley malt in light demand at $2 10@2 20 in store, for old crop.

BAGS.—We quote new gunnies, 2 bush, at 25@26c; rewoven 23@24c. Hemp bags, 2 bush, seamless, 35@38c, and 40@45c as to quality. Cotton bags, 2 bush, 30@32c, and 2½ bush, 40@45c, all in lots.

BEEF.—Stock light, mess beef at $30 per bbl. Dried beef, sugar cured, 18@20c per pound, in canvas. Beef tongues, dried $[illegible] per dozen.

BRAN, &c.—We note sales of bran at $18@20 per ton, in lots. Shorts and shipstuff range from $25 to 30 do per ton, and middlings $[illegible] per ton.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—The rates are steadier, with a sale of 50 pieces power loom bagging at 24c, and 100 coils and ball coils machine rope at 8½@9c. We quote Kentucky hemp bagging, 2¼ lbs, 23@24c; 2 lbs Kentucky, 23@24c, and to brand; Gar and India, [illegible]; rope, hand made, 8@9c; machine, 8½@9c; machine made 9½ to 10c. Baling twine 30@35c; sewing twine 25@30c. Small sales Missouri machine rope at 9½c.

COTTON.—Stock very light, with a fair demand for middling, with none in market. We quote low middling at 28@28½c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—We quote light sales of Jeffersonville No. 500 yarns, 20c to 22c per dozen; No. 600 at 19c to 21c, and No. 700 at 18c to 20c, in bales. We quote carpet chain, candle-wick and coil in cotton at 12c in lots; small sales at 45@48c.

CHEESE.—Stock light, and Western Reserve and Hamburg nominal. We quote factory 16½@17c, pine apple 25@27c, and Hingham at 17@18c.

COAL.—Stocks moderate, and we quote Pittsburg, afloat, in barges, at 16c. Retail rates are 25 per load of 25 bushels, delivered, or 20c per bushel. Pomeroy coal abundant at 14c, in boats.

CORNMEAL.—Demand limited, with sales of bolted meal at $1 35 per bushel, and $1 10 packed.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Green Apples $4@5 per bbl. Dried Apples nominal. Dried Peaches, quarters at 5@6c, and halves at 7@8c. Beeswax 35@38c per lb. Butter—Fresh country at 20@25c per pound for country, and 35@38c for choice Western Reserve. Beans—White nominal at $4 75 per bushel. Eggs—Fresh packed at 15c per dozen, and 18@20c loose. Feathers—Prime live command 75@78c, in shipping order, and mixed lots bring 50@65c. Flaxseed at the mill quoted at $2. Ginseng—new crop, well dried and assorted, 80c, green 20@25c per pound. Honey—Fair to choice 20@25c per pound.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—We quote star candles in lots, full weight, at 22c, and light weight, or 12 oz., at 18½c. Sales of 14 oz. at 20½c, in large boxes, and 20½c in half boxes, and 20½c, in quarter boxes. Tallow candles, summer mold, at 15@16c. Soap, pure German at 9c, mottled soap at 6½c, and rosin soap at 7c.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Trade moderately active, with fair stocks on hand, and we quote domestics, heavy brown cotton, standard, at 16@16½c; other qualities from 10¼ to 17c. Bleached goods as to weight and width range from 9 to 25c.

FISH, &c.—New mackerel, we quote No. 1 medium per bbl, $22 50 to $23 50, and in kits $2 75. No. 2 medium in bbls, $19 00@19 50, and kits, $2 50 to $2 65. No. 3, large, $13 50 to 14 00 per bbl, and in kits at $1 60 to 2 00. No. 3 mackerel, new, $13 50; kits $1 60@1 75.

FREIGHTS.—We quote to New Orleans at 75 to 80 cents per hundred, as per classification. All rail route East to New York are at 70 cents per hundred for 4th class, $1 60 per bbl for flour, and $1 30 per hundred for cotton uncompressed, and to Boston $1 40 per hundred.

FLOUR.—Holders maintain full rates, though we notice less activity in the market, with sales of 125 bbls A No. 1 at $11, and 100 bbls to be delivered at $4 75 for low superfine to $12 for strictly fancy. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour $6@6 50; superfine $8@8 25; and extra $7 25@8 25; extra family $9 25@9 50, and A No. 1 at $10 50@11 00, and fancy brands $11 50@12 00. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at $8 50@9 25 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN.—The market for WHEAT is less active, though firm, to-day, with a sale of 700 bushels prime red at $2 20, and 500 bushels choice in store at $2 25. The prevailing buying rate is $2 15 for prime. CORN is quiet, with sales of ear and shelled in bulk from depot at 90@93c, and from wagons at 90@93c. OATS are rather dull in store at 55@58c in bulk. RYE is quiet at $1 25@1 30.

GROCERIES.—We quote sales of 150 bags Rio coffee, at 23@24c for fair to prime, and 10 hogsheads Porto Rico sugar at quotations. Lagayra 24@25c; Java prime 35@36c, and Mocha 40@42c; small orders at advance. SUGAR, &c.—We quote as follows: Porto Rico, fair to choice, prime 15@15¼c, and choice 15½@16c, in bbls. Louisiana refined 15@16c. Cuba 14c in lots at 15½@16c, small sales at an advance on lots. Refined sugar in bbls, hard standard at 18@18½c; small sales at 17@17½c; soft refined at 16@17½c as to grade, and small sales at 18@18½c. Eastern sirups 50@90 per gallon as to quality and package. Rice Louisiana, in packages, 10@10½c; Carolina, in tierces, at 11c, small sales at 12½c. Plantation molasses very scarce at 75@85 per gallon.

HAY.—Fair demand, with sales of new timothy, baled, on arrival on the wharf at $13 per ton. Sales in store at $18@20, as to quality.

HIDES.—We quote 10@10½c for green salted, and 18@20 for dry salted; flint hides 19@20c, and green from butchers 9@10c.

HOPS.—We quote the nominal rates at 45@55 a as to quality.

HEMP.—The market is poorly supplied, and quotations of undressed nominally $106 to $115 per ton.

ONIONS.—Receipts fair, with sales at $2 25@2 75 per bbl, in shipping order, with small sales at $3.

POTATOES.—We quote sales of large, from wagons, at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, and in store at $2@2 25 per bbl, in round lots, and sales at $2 50 per bbl in shipping order.

OILS.—We quote Lard oil No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 per gallon, and No. 2 at $1 10@1 20; strictly pure $1 35. Carbon or coal oil at 35@38c. Linseed oil in lots, at $1 15; small sales at $1 25 per gallon.

PIG IRON.—We quote a sale of 500 tons hot blast at prices ranging from $37 to $41 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—We hear of no sales, but quote Mess Pork in lots at $29, and at retail at $29 50. BULK MEATS are unchanged as follows: Shoulders 12¾@13c, clear ribbed sides 16c, and clear sides 16½c, loose. Bacon is quoted as follows: Shoulders 14¼@15c, clear ribbed sides 16¾@17c, and clear sides 17½@17¾c, all packed. Hams, plain sugar cured, 19@20c, all packed, and fancy brands 21@22c. Breakfast Bacon, sugar cured, at 18@19c in canvas, loose; 20@20½c, packed. LARD is quiet and rather dull at 19@19½c in tierces, for prime pork house, and 20@20½c in kegs for leaf. Country and butchers' lard 18@19c lower.

RAGS.—Buyers at 5@5½c for choice cotton, and 3@4c for fair lots; mixed 3 to 4c. Woolen rags 1 to 1½c per lb. A sale of 30,000 lbs cotton rags at 5½c.

SALT.—We quote in lots as follows per bbl of 280 lbs net, $2 30 per bbl, and $4 15 per bbl of 7 bushels, or 60 cents per bushel in lots, and retail lots at cents. Dairy salt $4 per bbl of 200 lbs, all for table river or Kanawha.

TALLOW.—We quote country rendered at 10@10½c, city rendered 11c, rough tallow grease at 7@8@9c, buying rates. Sales of rendered at 11@11½c.

WOOL.—Light supplies and moderate demand, and we quote clothing or short unwashed at 30@32c, combing 35@40c, washed and picked 45@46c per lb, buying rates. Sales of mixed or burry washed wool at 33@35c.

WHISKY.—Market quiet to-day, with no sales of [illegible] reported. Highwines, free, are dull at $1 25.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

There were sales at but three of the warehouses to-day, the offerings including a hogshead and a box of manufacturing leaf from Weakly county, Tennessee, the former at $10 00 and the latter at $20 00.

Sales at a warehouse 70 hhds, rejections 10 hhds, at prices ranging as follows: 1 box at $20, 1 hhd at $20, 1 at $12, 2 at $14@14 25, 3 at $13 50@13 75, 4 at $12@12 75, 11 at $10@11 25, 14 at $9@9 75, 9 at $8 00@8 75, 5 at $7@7 75, 9 at $7 00@7 75, 3 at $6 00@6 50, 2 at $5@5 50, and 1 at $4 50.

Horse and Mule Market.

Account of the auction sales at the stable of Messrs. S. W. Jenkins & Co., corner Fifth and Green streets, from August 17th to the 19th, inclusive:

Bay horse $125, sorrel mule $105, buggy $125, brown mare mule $170, roan pony $67 50, bay horse $67 50, bay horse $80 50, bay mule $122 50, wagon $20 50, gray pony, $72, bay horse $125, gray mare $84 50, bay mare $85, bay horse $38 50, bay mare $19, bay mule $125, wagon and harness $[illegible], bay mule $[illegible], spring wagon $[illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, August 19.

COTTON—Receipts 5 bales; exports 4 bales.
FLOUR—Quiet; superfine $8 [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat $2@2 05. Corn 93c. Oats 68@70c.
HAY—$22.
BRAN—$[illegible].
CORNMEAL—$4 85@4 90.
PROVISIONS—Pork $31. Lard 20@21c. Bacon firmer, shoulders 16c, clear sides 18c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

SEEDS—Clover $9@9 25.
FLOUR—Dull, Northwestern extra family $9 50@11 50, other do. $10@11 50.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; common and choice red $2 20@2 30. Rye $1 65 for new Pennsylvania, $1 75 for old. Corn dull and lower; yellow $1 20@1 21, mixed Western $1 18. Oats unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork $30 25@30 50. Lard 19c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm for prime, common very dull, prime white $1 20@1 22. Oats dull, prime to choice 70@72c, ordinary 65@68c. Rye dull at $1 50.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork $30 50. Bacon rib sides 17½@17¾c, clear do 18@18½c, shoulders 15@15½c, hams 20@22c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 19.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull, family $10@10 25.
GRAIN—Wheat dull, receipts large, 14,000 bush for the past 24 hours, No. 1 $2 00@2 05. Corn irregular, ear 95@98c, shelled held at 98@99c, demand very light. Oats steady at 60@62c for No. 1 and extra. Rye in moderate demand at $1 38 for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged.
COTTON—In limited local demand at 29@30c for middling.
WHISKY—Sold at 92c in bond, but buyers do not offer better than 90c, and the demand light.
PROVISIONS—Inactive and very little demand for any article except bacon shoulders, which sold at 15½c@15¾c, the latter for small lots. Bulk meats held at 14½, 16½ and 16c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, but there was no inquiry. Bacon sides are held at 18½@18¾c for clear rib and clear. Lard held at 19½c, but no inquiry.
BUTTER—Dull and drooping; fresh 25@28c.
EGGS—16@17c, the latter rate for selected.
CHEESE—Firm at 14@15c for Western Reserve and factory.
SEEDS—Clover held at 11c, but no demand; this rate is nominal. Flax is in demand at $2 25@2 30 on arrival. Light offering.
GROCERIES—Steady. Sugar 12@13c. Coffee 23@26c, the latter for extra.
CATTLE—Dull and drooping at $6 75@8 75 for the whole range, for common to prime extra shipping $9 75.
SHEEP—Dull at $3 50@4 50 gross. Lambs $4 75@5 00 per head.
GOLD—In good demand at 144@144½c.
[illegible]—143½, buying.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, August 19.

Crude market quiet, steady and unchanged, spot [illegible] offered and asked. Refined in bond steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.
COTTON—Nothing doing.
HEMP—Sold at $190@215 for undressed.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $6 75@7 for superfine, $7 75@8 25 for extra, $8 75@9 75 for double extra, and $10@10 75@11 for treble extra to fancy.
GRAIN—Wheat slow and unchanged at $2 00@2 10 for choice to fancy red fall, $1 95@1 98 for prime to strictly prime do. Corn heavy and drooping at 88@90c. Oats firmer at 56@58c. Rye sold at $1 28@1 30. Barley sold at $2 10 for choice fall.
PROVISIONS—Pork, small sales at $29 75. Bacon steady and unchanged at 15¾@16¼c for shoulders, 17½c for clear rib sides, [illegible] for clear sides. Lard, choice kettle sold at 19½c, keg 20½c.
WHISKY—Small sales at $1 25.
LIVE STOCK—Unchanged, but with a downward tendency, prices range $3@6 50 gross for inferior to choice cattle.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,798 bbls; wheat, 3,380 bush; corn 2,400 bush; oats, 2,400 bags.
Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Money rather more active at 4 to 5 per cent. for call loans.
Sterling quiet at 9¼@9⅜%.
Gold lower and dull, opened at 145½, and, after considerable fluctuation, closed at 144⅝@144¾.
Exports $[illegible].
Governments lower but closed about steady. Coupons of '81, 114¼@114½; do '62, 113¼@113⅜; do '64, 110@110½; do new, 107½@108; do '67, 108½@108⅞; do '65, 108@108⅛; 10-40s 104½@104¾.
Stocks were feverish and unsettled. Many stocks were forced to be sold. Erie sold as low as 45¾ and New York Central 130.
Report says that the Erie company has closed the transfer books preparatory to the October election, so as to insure the election of the Gould party.
Express shares were lower but closed steadier, the rumor of an agreement proving unfounded.
The miscellaneous list was dull.
State bonds were quiet.
5th prices: Canton, 48@49; Cumberland, [illegible]; Wells Express, [illegible]; American Express, [illegible]; Adams Express [illegible]; United States Express [illegible]; Merchants Union Express [illegible]; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]; Western Telegraph, [illegible]; N. Y. Central, 130@130½; Erie, 45¾@[illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible]; Harlem, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Illinois Central, 145; Pittsburg, [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Terre Haute, [illegible]; Terre Haute preferred, [illegible]; Chicago and Alton, [illegible]; St. Joseph, [illegible]; Hartford and Erie, [illegible]; Missouris, 92; old Tennessees, 64¼; new do, [illegible]; old North Carolinas, [illegible]; new do, [illegible]; Virginias, [illegible].
Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmalee, [illegible]; Gregory [illegible]; Quartz Hill, [illegible].
Receipts at sub-treasury $1,[illegible]
Payments to-day [illegible]
Balance [illegible]
Exports for the week, except specie, $3,132,[illegible].

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

CATTLE—Dull and heavy to-day and prices fully ½c lower, and even more, the range is 11½, 16½, and 18c.
HOGS—Steady at 9½@10c.
RECEIPTS—3,138 cattle and about 3,000 hogs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.

COTTON—Quiet and irregular; middling 29@30c, sales 91 bales, receipts 8 bales.
EXCHANGE—Sterling unchanged. New York sight ¼ prem.
GOLD—144¾.
GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses steady and unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine $8 75, treble $9 75@10, choice $11@14.
GRAIN—Corn dull and declined; sales at $1 10@1 12. Oats unchanged.
HAY—Choice $28 50 on landing; stock light.
BRAN—$1 25@1 30.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $31. Bacon steady, shoulders 15c, clear sides 18c. Lard, tierce 19½c, keg 21c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 19.

COTTON—Quiet and steady, sales 1,100 bales at 30c for middling uplands.
FLOUR—Receipts, 12,577 bbls; market dull and 10@15c lower; sales 7,800 bbls at $7 10@8 10 for superfine State and Western, $8 15@8 65 for extra State, $8 75@10 00 for extra Western, $10 00@11 25 for white wheat extra, $8 75@10 75 for round hoop Ohio, $10@11 50 for extra St. Louis, $11 75@14 00 for good to choice extra. Closing dull. California quiet and heavy; sales [illegible] sacks at $10 50@12 25. Rye flour heavy, sales 700 bbls at $7 00@9 00.
CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 200 bbls Brooklyn at $6.
WHISKY—Firm; sales 300 bbls at 42@43c in bond.
GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 200 bush; market dull and 1c lower; sales 24,000 bush at $2 12@2 16 for No. 2 spring, $2 05@2 25 for new white Michigan, and $2 40 for white California. Rye in moderate request; sales 300 bush at $1 60@1 75 for Western and Pennsylvania. Barley and barley malt dull and drooping. Sales 7,200 bush Canada peas, in bond, at $1 25 delivered. Receipts corn, 27,177 bush; market without decided change; sales 66,000 bush at $1 12@1 18½ for unsound and $1 20@1 22 for sound mixed Western, both afloat, the latter an extreme rate; $1 20 for Western. $1 16 kiln-dried for old mixed Western in store. Receipts oats, 1,300 bush, market lower; sales 30,000 bush at 83c for new Western in store, 86c for do afloat and 85c for new Western.
COAL—Domestic very firm but quiet; foreign nominal.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole steady, with a fair demand at 25@30c for Buenos Ayres weight, 28@30c for middle and light do.
WOOL—Active and very firm, sales 500,000 lbs at 40@50c for domestic fleece, 40c for pick locks, 32c for combing, 30@35c for pulled.
HOPS—Quiet at 40@50c for American.
PETROLEUM—Steady at 16c for crude, 31c for refined in bond.
GROCERIES—Sugar steady; Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11@12½c. Molasses dull.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and heavy; sales [illegible] bbls at $28 50@28 75 for new mess, closing at $28 37½ cash; $27 50 for old do, $25 50@25 75 for prime, $25 50@27 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats firm but quiet; sales 700 pkgs at 13@14c for shoulders, 16@17½c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard heavy and drooping; sales 300 tierces at 18½@19½c for steam and 19½@20c for kettle-rendered.
BUTTER—Firm at 30@40c for Ohio, and 35@45c for State.
CHEESE—Steady at 14@15c.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and lower; engagements per steamer 25,000 bush corn at 5d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull, with only a limited trade doing.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and in buyers favor; shippers are holding off and sellers are insisting on still lower prices. Rye $1 60@1 70 for common to prime. Oats 81c in store, 84c afloat for old and 74@76c for new Western. Corn dull at $1 14@1 19 for unsound and $1 20@1 22 for sound new mixed Western afloat and $1 19@1 21 for old mixed Western in store.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull, with sellers more at $28 40 regular, and buyers at $28 25. Sales 700 bbls new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats in light supply and firm. Bacon scarce and firmly held. Lard dull at 19@19½c for fair to prime steam.
EGGS—Dull at 25@26c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

There has been a general break in the price of brown sheetings to-day, in sympathy with the reduction noticed yesterday on the price of Lyman's, and this had a tendency to impart an increased activity to the market. We now quote Atlantic A brown sheetings at 17c; Appleton and Indian Head same price; Pacific 17½c; Wamsutta R, Lawrence K, Lawrence H and Lawrence E sell at 16½c. White Fernand Fenwick command 17c; Indian Head 20-inch 20c. In other descriptions of goods there is no change to notice, and there is a fair business doing.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 19.

FLOUR—Dull and buyers and sellers are 25c apart in their views; sales spring extras at $[illegible].
GRAIN—Unsettled, irregular and 1@2c lower; sales at $1 67@1 69 for No. 1 and $1 56@1 57 for No. 2, closing at $1 57 for No. 2; sales this afternoon at $1 58 for No. 2 in store. [illegible] sales No. 1 at $1 [illegible] and [illegible] rejected at [illegible] closing quiet at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 in store; sales this afternoon at [illegible] for No. 1. Oats in good demand and [illegible] higher; sales at [illegible] for Nos. 1 and 2 and [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] moderately active but unsettled; sales at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 and $1 [illegible] for No. 2, closing at $1 [illegible] for No. 1. Barley quiet, closing unsettled at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 in store.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork steady at $28 [illegible]. Lard firm at 19@19½c for winter and 19½c for summer.